MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL.

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THE SENTINEL.

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INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN,
Publishers and Proprietors.

T. D. JERMAIN.....E. H. BRIGHTMAN

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 4, 1860.

To the Public.

THE SENTINEL, having double the circulation IN THE CITY, and more than treble OUT OF IT, of any other paper here, renders it for the cheapest and most desirable medium in Milwaukee for all classes of Advertisements.

☞For Telegraph, &c., see Fourth Page.☜

The President's Message.

This anxiously expected document was communicated to Congress yesterday, and a pretty full synopsis will be found in our telegraph columns. We hope to publish the Message in full on Friday, and shall reserve until then our comments upon the views and recommendations presented by Mr. BUCHANAN.

Accounts of Ill-Treatment of Northern Citizens in Cotton States.

The Eastern papers abound in horrible accounts of outrages upon Northern men in the extreme South. The details of some of these cases are perfectly sickening.

JAMES SINCLAIR, a New Yorker by birth, and carpenter by trade, refused to leave Savannah when ordered to do so by the Vigilance Committee, and was terribly abused, being stripped, and whipped with a cat-o'-nine tails, quids of tobacco thrown in his eyes, and kicked and beaten with the butt ends of pistols.

The *N. Y. Times*, of Thursday, says:

"Mr. R. T. Sherman, of this city, and recently clerk of the Pulaski House, Savannah, and one of the Minute Men of that city, gives us the following account of the brutal treatment and subsequent death of a respectable grocer in Savannah, whose crime consisted in being a native of this State:

The Vigilance Committee, which is composed of wealthy and respectable members of society, having learned that Mr John Byler, a grocer in West Broad street, was a native of New York, determined to get rid of him. An accusation of tampering with slaves, and of allowing them to sit at his table, was trumped up against him, and he was ordered to leave the city. He did not obey. Consequently, on Saturday, the 17th of November, the Committee called on him, took him some distance from the city, stripped him, and then applied a coating of hot tar and cold cotton. They then started him on a run, and he fearing that his life depended on his legs, ran to so good a purpose that he had nearly reached, tired and exhausted, a place of safety, when a brutal policeman overhauled him and struck him heavily upon the back of his head with his pistol, fracturing his skull and forcing him upon the ground.

This was on the 17th November, and on Saturday, the 24th, he was dead."

There are at least half a dozen other cases of outrage reported in the newspapers that reached us yesterday.

IMPROVEMENTS UP NORTH.—By a glance at the proceedings of the County Board of Oconto county, we see that they have appropriated $2,000 to build fire proof county offices and levied tax for the same.

The committee appointed to examine into the expenditure of a previous appropriation of $446 50 on the Fort Howard and Menomonee State road, running through Stiles, report that the same has been most judiciously expended, and by comparison with other expenditures on other roads, that with the above amount the commissioners have accomplished more than double the amount of work on these thirteen miles of road, and the work much better done than was done last year with an expenditure of $1,760.

HEAVY FALL OF ROCK AT NIAGARA FALLS.—The following is communicated to the Toronto *Globe*, by Mr. S. DAVIS, of Table Rock Hotel, Niagara Falls: "I want to inform you that on Saturday the 24th inst., at half past one o'clock there was a tremendous fall of Rock a little South of the old staircase, completely filling up the pathway leading to the new stair-case. But a few minutes before the fall, a party was being conducted from the museum to the sheet of water. Had it happened at the time they were passing, all must have got crushed to pieces. I suppose some thousands of tons fell."

RAILROAD AT APPLETON.—The Appleton *Crescent* says of the Railroad:—Notwithstanding winter has fairly set in, the work progresses without interruption. There is no frost in the ground, and the heavy covering of snow will protect the earth from freezing until the grading is completed. We believe more than enough ties are already delivered, the iron is being forwarded with all possible dispatch, and we can see no reason to doubt that the company will have the cars at Appleton at the time calculated upon, Jan. 1st., 1861.

TELEGRAPH.—The Electric telegraph has been completed between Racine and Burlington and will be in operation this week. It is the intention to continue it on to Freeport.

TENNESSEE.—The complete vote of this State foots up as follows: BELL, 71,142; BRECKINRIDGE, 66,780; DOUGLAS, 11,476; BELL over BRECKINRIDGE, 4,362.

LOUISIANA.—The official vote of this State is, for BRECKINRIDGE, 18,338; BELL, 15,946; DOUGLAS, 9,010; BRECKINRIDGE over BELL, 2,142.

WELL ANSWERED.—We cut the following from FORNEY'S Philadelphia *Press*:

"Why do you not attack the Republican party?" asked an anonymous correspondent. Our answer is, that the Republican party is sufficiently assailed by the enemies of the Union, and we are quite willing to try and to trust Mr. Lincoln in the management of the new exigencies that await him.

FIRE AT EAGLE HARBOR.—The schooners Neptune and Fretter came in on Thursday last; the former from Eagle Harbor; the latter from Superior. The Neptune brings intelligence of a disastrous fire at Eagle Harbor, in which the warehouse of Mr. Charles Fisher was burned to the ground, containing all the supplies of a number of mines, and of parties at the Harbor. We understand that the agents of the mines have negotiated with Captain Sweet to return immediately with a sufficient quantity of supplies to last them through the winter. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Loss estimated at about $80,000.—*Bayfield* (*Lake Superior*) *Press*, *Nov.* 25.

WE FIND the following interesting and decidedly novel item in the Eau Claire *Free Press:*

DISGRACEFUL ROW.—A row occurred last night about 11 o'clock between two of the 'minute men,' which wound up by one of them turning a somersault and striking his spurs into the head of another, nearly scalping him. The timely arrival of the Captain put a stop to the row. The two men were lodged in jail."

FIRE.—The large new public house, situated on the Dakota road, in the town of Addison, and owned by D. Luis, Esq., was totally destroyed by fire, one night last week. The fire was occasioned by a defective stove pipe. The loss is a heavy one to Mr. Luis. No insurance.—*Wash. Co. Dem.*

The Wreck of the Propeller Dacotah—Recovery of Bodies.

From the Eagle Republic, Dec. 1.

We learn from John DeGraff, of this city, who was at the wreck of the Dacotah yesterday, returning here last night, that two more bodies were found in addition to those we named yesterday. There has now been found eighteen in all, thirteen of which are at Evan's Centre, deposited in the old church, as they were brought up from the beach. The lake shore, where the wreck is, is about three miles from the village, and the roads are almost impassable in getting there.—Three car loads of the wrecked goods had been loaded and sent to this city. Capt. Cross' body had not yet been found, but his trunk had floated ashore and opened, so as to be recognized as his property. One of yawl boats had been found on the beach, only seven miles from this city, and articles from the wreck picked up scattered along from where the yawl was found, up to the place of the disaster. In all probability portions of the wreck have been blown down to this end of the lake, and will be found near our harbor. There are a great many people all along the shore picking up whatever may be washed in, and it is generally returned to Evans' Centre, or accounts of it sent there to parties in charge of the wreck.

The following is a list of the bodies found, and when not recognized, a description of them given:

1st. Capt. Klumph, first mate.

2d. Bartholomew Macnamee, deck hand.

3d. William Kennedy, watchman.

4th. A colored man, supposed to be Jas. Smith, and who, it is thought, belongs in Windsor, Canada.

5th. A young man about 18 or 20 years old; wore a gray flannel undershirt, overshirt, pepper and salt vest, ribbed kersey pants, blue overalls, and thick shoes. A silk handkerchief was in one of his pockets, and a small cord was about his neck.

6th. A man apparently about 30 years old, with small sandy whiskers upon his chin. Wore two shirts and a knit jacket, black coat, blue drawers, and shoes with brass eyelitholes. A watch cord was around his neck, and a comforter was tied about his waist.

7th. Age unknown. Had on a white shirt with calico bosom, black cloth vest, drab over-coat, dark drab pants, with stripe down the legs, and blue socks and gaiters. $4,84 was found on his person. Both arms were marked with sailor characters, and whiskers grew on the sides of his face.

8th. A German, probably 20 or 30 years of age. No whiskers. Wore a "hickory" shirt and blue wrapper; knit drawers; black satinet pants, white stockings and common shoes.

9th. This was supposed to be a man named Henderson, and a full description is not given. He wore a yellow oil-cloth coat. Had a knife and $1,65 in his pockets.

10th. About 20 years old. No whiskers. Wore three shirts, a blue knit undershirt, white cotton shirt, and red flannel overshirt, black sack overcoat, ribbed pants, of a slight reddish tinge, blue knit drawers, and calf boots. He had on a black neck tie, and a Daguerreotype of a man in his pocket.

11. Very little clothing was upon this body when found, consisting of the fragments of a red shirt, and the lining of a pair of pantaloons. His probable age was not given.

12. Was the body of James Sheridan, who resides in this city. It was entirely naked, and was recognized by his wife. It was brought to this city and buried by the Poor Master yesterday. He leaves a wife and one child.

The body of one of the victims was recognized as E. S. Jured, by a passenger from Lester, near Cuylerville, Livingston county, and came down on the cars to-day at noon, in charge of one of his friends going East.

Mr. Lee, son of the second engineer, from Cleveland, was at the wreck searching for the body of his father.

A Model Pastor.

We have been waiting, and watching for several days, for some appropriate and fitting eulogium, from the press, upon that model pastor, the Rev. Mr. Patterson, of Chicago, whose eminently christian mode of discharging the sacred duties of the Confessional inaugurates a more perfect law of confidence between penitent and pastor.

A daughter of the Church, in deep affliction, laid her sorrows, in penitential and teaching language, before the Spiritual Father, entreating him to present them, in her behalf, to the Merciful Judge before whom all who are heavy laden are invited to cast their burthens. That rigid pastor who treads

The steep and thorny way to Heaven,

instead of going with his penitent—bruised in heart and crushed in spirit—before Him who is easily to be entreated, handed her petition over to a human tribunal! The appeal of an erring, but contrite daughter of the church, for her pastor's intercession with her Heavenly Father, goes before an earthly court, to be used for the infliction of temporal punishment, and before the world to aggravate her mortification and misery!

This, we repeat, inaugurates a new era in clerical ethics. It reforms the relation between Confessor and Penitent. It corrects and dispels a delusion under which Christians have labored. A pastor takes the confession of a member of his church, and hands it over to a civil magistrate! This certainly conflicts with long cherished prejudices. Pastors have suffered pains and penalties, langnished in prisons, and defied tortures, rather than divulge the secrets of the Confessional. Indeed there is a higher, brighter, holier example. When an erring, but penitent woman came before our Saviour, in reply to those who desired him to repel her, he rebuked them all by telling *him who is without sin to cast the first stone.*

Our modern and model Chicago pastor reverses the teachings and examples of his Divine Master, by himself *stoning* the penitent who asked for his prayers.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

Visit of the Vice President Elect.

Senator Hamlin tarried in Cleveland two days, lengthening his stay one day—as we flatter ourselves—because of the pleasure he derived from the unostentatious civilities tendered him.

Mr. Hamlin received our citizens at the Wendell, morning and evening of his first day's stay, and all had an opportunity, without any needless formality, to take the hand of the distinguished gentleman. We were happy to see that in the calls made upon the Vice President elect, party lines were obliterated; that officials and private citizens of politics antipodal to Republican, extended a Cleveland welcome.

Senator Wade and other prominent gentlemen visited the city during Mr. Hamlin's stay, and as far as possible the Senator had opportunity to see the people of the city and Northern Ohio.

Mr. Hamlin was entertained at the mansions of Judge Spalding, Hon. Mr. Carter, and Mayor Senter, and had opportunity to see the city in its rough autumnal garb.

The interchange of sentiment and courtesies between Mr. Hamlin and our citizens was mutually pleasant, for the people admire simplicity, unaffectedness and frankness in gentlemen elevated to important positions, and were charmed in those characteristics that marked Mr. Hamlin's manners and speech, while we know that distinguished gentleman was delighted with the evidence of prosperity and unaffected hospitality that greeted him on his Western tour.—*Cleveland Herald, Dec. 1st.*

FIRE.—On Thursday morning last, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, we were aroused from our slumbers by the cry of fire. Turning out to render what assistance we could, we discovered it to be the fine residence of Maj. Wm. McAboy, situated on the corner of Rice Avenue and First street. Our citizens used every means to save the building, but it was impossible. How the fire originated is a mystery, as the house had been unoccupied for over a month. The cost of the building was about $4,000. We believe there was a small insurance upon the building.—*Bayfield Press.*

WHO ARE OUR BEST FARMERS?—Mr. THOMAS HIGGINS raised, this year, eleven hundred and fifty bushels of wheat; Mr. ROBERT HALL raised eleven hundred and sixty-four bushels of wheat; and Mr. PATRICK MCGOLE raised nearly two thousand bushels of grain, consisting of wheat, oats, and barley. They all reside in the town of Chilton, Calumet county. Are there any farmers in the county that can beat them?—*Chilton Times.*

STAGE ROUTES FOR THE WINTER.—The Wisconsin Stage Co. are stocking their routes for winter operations. Two horse coaches were put on the route between this city and Manitowoc on Wednesday, which will make the trip each way daily. A daily line of coaches will also be put on the route hence to Milwaukee in a week or so. W. N. Williams is the agent in this city.—*Sheboygan Times.*

THE CITY.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad Trains, and Hour of Closing Mails.

MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO.

Depart.	Arrive.	Mails Close
7:05 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	9:00 P. M
1:00 P. M.	4:20 P. M.	12:15 P. M
5:15 P. M.	Mixed train to Racine and Kenosha	5:30 P. M

Leaves at 2:30 A. M.

LA CROSSE & MILWAUKEE.

8:15 A. M.	12:15 P. M.	9:00 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	5:30 P. M.	5:30 P. M

MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI.

4:45 P. M.	11:20 A. M.	11:50 A.M.
12:00 A. M.	7:00 P. M.	9:00 P.M.

MILWAUKEE & HORICON.

7:45 A. M.	6:00 A. M.	9:00 P.M
1:05 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	12:00 P.M.

MILWAUKEE, WATERTOWN & BARABOO VALLEY.

4:30 P. M.	11:50 A. M.	8:30 P.M.

Mail Arrangements, Nov. 27th.

	Closes.	Arrives.
Eastern, Chicago & Mil., Way	12:00 M.	12:00 M.
Chicago, R. I. & P. R. R., Galena & Chicago U. R. R., Kenosha, Lake Geneva, Elkhorn, Janesville, Beloit, &c., Way	9:00 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
Milwaukee & Miss. R. R. Way	9:00 P.M.	11:30 A.M.
Waukesha, Palmyra, Whitewater, Stoughton, Brodhead, Janesville, Monroe, Madison,	11:30 A.M.	7:30 P.M.
La Crosse & Mil. R. R., Way	5:00 P.M.	12:30 P.M.
La Crosse City, Sparta, East Randolph, Portage City, Kilbourn City, Beaver Dam, Fox Lake, Horicon, Iron Ridge, Mayville	9:00 P.M.	8:30 A.M. 12:00 P.M.
Watertown R. R. and Mil. & Baraboo Valley R. R.	3:30 P.M.	11:50 A.M.
Stage, North, to Port Washington	9:00 P.M.	6:00 P.M

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We mentioned in the SENTINEL of Monday, that a brakeman on the La Crosse Railroad had been run over by a mixed freight and passenger train, bound East, and that both of his legs were broken. The victim was DELBERT FIELDS, a young man of twenty years of age, and a general favorite with all who knew him.—When near Hartford, about noon, Saturday, in passing from a freight to a baggage car—the train being in motion—FIELDS slipped and fell between the cars and upon the track. Wheel after wheel passed over him, crushing his legs, and bruising his body. He was missed in a very few minutes; and the train was stopped and backed up to the scene of the accident. There poor *Delt* lay, helpless and almost lifeless. He was taken up, carried to the nearest station, and a despatch sent to Dr. WOLCOTT, of this city, to come out and attend to the case. The Doctor promptly obeyed the summons; but when he reached the spot, it was evident that *Delt* was beyond all human help. He died about 8 o'clock, the same evening.

This was to have been Mr. *Delt's last* trip on the road, as brakeman; his father, who resides at Mauston and keeps a large Drug store there, having sent for *Delt* to come and live with him. His sad fate is but another impressive illustration of the old truth; "what shadows we are and what shadows we pursue."

FAIR OF THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The Fair of this institution opens to-day at Albany Hall. It is one of the most deserving of all our institutions, and we hope will meet with the co-operation of a generous public at this the annual Fair. The articles to be offered far surpass those of last year in beauty, variety and usefulness, and especial pains have been taken by the ladies to render this Fair superior to all others in every other respect. On each day of the exhibition a dinner will be served up and merchants, business men, clerks, and others, can do nothing more praiseworthy and at the same time agreeable, than going to Albany Hall and getting their dinners. The object we need not say anything more about, all who live in Milwaukee must acknowledge it as the most praiseworthy that can be entertained by a community, and as it seldom happens that pleasure attends the performance of a duty, let us avail ourselves of this happy opportunity and eat a good dinner for the sake of the orphans, and show ourselves at Albany Hall during the day or evening with our wives or sisters.

FAMILY GROCERIES.—Mr. J. W. LEDYARD, at his Family Grocery Store, 161 East Water street, has just got in his winter stock, and invites his friends and the public to give him a call. Housekeepers can find there everything they want and all of the best, at reasonable prices. The stock is undoubtedly the largest and most carefully selected ever brought to this city; and having been bought at "panic" prices, will be sold cheap. Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Wines and Liquors, Cigars, Pickles, Preserves, Oysters, Flour, Poultry, Dairy Butter, Sugar Cured Hams, and everything else usually found in a first-class Family Grocery Store, may be obtained at LEDYARD'S.

AN EXPLANATION.—No invitation was sent to M. M. POMEROY to be present at the editor's dinner of Thanksgiving day, from which it will be seen that the editors of this city have some self respect left. The editors of Milwaukee will neither eat nor fight with him—to do the latter would be like fighting with a swill cart. An invitation was sent to F. A. Moore, of La Crosse, who, we find, has had good sense enough to detach himself from the *Union*. This explanation will account for the extra column of filth now being directed at the Milwaukee Locals.

PRIZES DRAWN AT THE ORPHAN FAIR.—Prize No. 1, Embroidered Chair, GEO. C. FAIRMAN; No. 2, Embroidered Chair, DAVID WALL; No. 3, Oil Painting, Mrs. T. CARNEY; No. 4, Oil Painting, H. M. FINCH. No. 1, Embroidered Piano Cover, Rev. M. KUNDIG; No 2, Embroidered Vest, E. SALOMON.

No. 64 drew the china tea sett, and No. 235 the silver pitcher. They were not claimed up to Saturday night.

The gross receipts of the festival were nearly $1,300—very well for the present times.

WISCONSIN STATE JOURNAL.—The Wisconsin *State Journal*, which is the official paper of the State, and publishes all the Laws, Department notices, Executive proclamations, synopses of the Supreme Court decisions, and full and accurate reports of Legislative debates and proceedings, will be furnished to subscribers, during the ensuing session, at the following rates: daily, $1,50; tri-weekly, $0,75; weekly, 37 1-2 cents.—The *Journal* is an excellent paper and well deserving of a liberal patronage.

READER, have you seen Professor WOOD'S advertisement in our paper? Read it; it will interest you.

PRICES REDUCED AT THE LEBRUN BILLIARD HALL.—Owing to the stringency in financial affairs, and the consequent depression of the times, the prices at the LeBrun Billiard Hall will be hereafter reduced to the very moderate sum of ten cents per game, day and evening.

This is one of the first billiard saloons in the West, and AL. LEBRUN, who presides there, is civil and attentive to his customers, and a master of the game himself.

A DELICACY.—H. W. GEORGE, at the Family Grocery in Young's Block, has just received an invoice of smoked salmon and halibut and pickled shad—the latter is positively delightful, as we know by a small sample which he has sent us. H. W. GEORGE intends to be behind no one in the matter of delicacies. If you want the best and earliest in the market, go to the Family Grocery.

FOUND.—A horse and lumber sleigh, with two bags of grain and one jug, found on Marshal street near Division. The owner can have property by calling at this office and paying charges.

THE LECTURE OF JAMES GRANT WILSON.—The second lecture of the course was delivered before the Young Men's Association, last evening, by JAMES GRANT WILSON, of Chicago, on "Sir Walter Scott." He stated in the outset that he did not design to examine into the merits of the illustrious Scott's literary labors. He gave an account of his early boyhood, his labors, studies, and the subsequent struggles against pecuniary trouble, and his triumph. He estimated Sir Walter as a poet, a novelist, and a man, and while he spoke in the most glowing terms, did not, in our opinion, more than mete out common justice. Mr. WILSON is an easy, deliberate speaker—lacking very much the graceful elocution of the lecturer who preceded him, but making use of a clear and distinct articulation. The lecture, while it presented nothing new or strikingly original in connection with the history of the Scottish bard, was entertaining and instructive and deeply interested all who heard it.

The next lecture in the course will be delivered on Saturday night, by JOHN B. GOUGH, the noted Temperance orator.

FESTIVAL AND FAIR.—The ladies connected with the Asbury M. E. Church intend to give a Fair and Supper at Conover's Hall, on Wednesday evening the 12th inst., for the benefit of their Church. A large number of useful and fancy articles will be offered for sale, and a most excellent supper will be provided. There are, we understand, to be some rare attractions, to give unusual zest to the occasion. Tickets for supper, fifty cents, to be had at the door and at the book stores of STRICKLAND and WHITTEMORE. Ten cents admission will be charged to those who do not procure tickets for the supper. This is a feeble Mission Church, situated in the Fifth Ward, and doing a glorious work. Let them have a rousing benefit.

WE CALL attention to the card of Dr. UNDERWOOD, the eminent oculist, who will arrive in Milwaukee Wednesday morning, Dec. 5, and remain until the next day, at the St. Charles Hotel. All who are troubled with affections of the eye will thus have an opportunity of consulting one of the best oculists in the country.

YOUR attention is called to CALEB WALL'S advertisement this morning, of an extensive book sale which takes place at No. 163 East Water street, this evening.

FOUND.—A ring, which will be returned to the owner on his proving property and paying advertising expenses.

d3t SAMUEL I. BRIDGE,
Under Newhall House, Michigan St.

LOCAL NOTICES.

TAXES. TAXES. TAXES.

I AM PREPARED TO CONTRACT for the payment of Taxes for 1860, at a liberal discount, and ask TAX payers to call upon me.

CITY AND COUNTY ORDERS bought and sold.

SAML. I. BRIDGE.
Under Newhall House, Michigan street.
no29d870dtf

☞ PITTSBURGH & FT. WAYNE R. R.—To-night, at 7:15, we leave for New York. HARRY OS-GOOD, the handsomest conductor in the State, has agreed to take us over the Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne Road *via* Crestline, and to land us in Cleveland to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock, in time for a nice break-fast! And here we wish to call the attention of our friends to the fact that this is the *only route* by which they can leave here to-night, have a good night's rest on a sleeping car, and reach Cleveland the next morning *without change of cars!* It is also the only route by which a car can leave Chicago and run to Buffalo, the guage all the way being the same. Since the Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne Road has perfected the above connection so as to run their cars through to Cleveland, the travel on the road has increased fifty per cent. Heretofore, the Michigan Southern Road has been the *favorite* with the traveling public, but under the new arrangement that road is left in the shade.—*La Crosse Union & Democrat.*

☞ Families wishing to be furnished daily, at their residences, with MILK from the celebrated Waukesha Dairies of JAMES DAVIS, can do so by leaving orders at H. W. GEORGE & CO.'s Grocery Store, No. 61 Wisconsin street, Young's Block. decfif

ILLINOIS MONEY TAKEN AT PAR.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL TAKE ILLINOIS MONEY at 100 cents on the dollar (except those Banks which are discredited) in exchange for HARDWARE, IRON and other goods, and DEBTS DUE to us.

JOHN NAZRO & CO.
Milwaukee, Nov. 21, 1860. nov22dtf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A GOOD GIRL, to do housework in a small family. None need apply unless well recommended. Enquire at this office. dtf

SEND YOUR
MAGAZINES, &C.,
TO THE
SENTINEL BOOK BINDERY,
AND HAVE THEM BOUND.
☞The Cost will be Trifling.☜

☞ Would you save yourself from suffering after eating, or from acidity of the stomach, or burning sensation or indigestion? Use Herrick Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus. Never use soda if you can procure this article. It will strengthen weak stomachs and relieve dyspepsia; it is saving in the quantity of flour, &c., &c., Try it. Grocers and Druggists most all sell it.

Al wholesale by LITTELL & BAKER, DUTCHER, SEXTON & Co., and JOHN DAHLMAN & Co. my22jtf06

SAML. I. BRIDGE,
Real Estate Agent,
MONEY AND INSURANCE BROKER,
Under Newhall House Michigan St.

CITY AND COUNTRY PROPERTY bought, sold and exchanged. Taxes paid. Abstracts of title furnished. Notes, Mortgages, Stocks and other Securities negotiated. Loans obtained.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE effected in the best companies at lowest rates.

CITY AND COUNTY ORDERS bought and sold.

LAND WARRANTS constantly on hand.

CAPITALISTS desiring to find profitable investments are invited to call. Letters of enquiry will have prompt attention.

my21jf62dly SAML. I. BRIDGE.

A NEW PRINCIPLE.

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS.—These instruments are the smallest, lightest, show least, most durable, no rust, and guaranteed to give satisfaction in every instance.

☞ Orders supplied and fitted at 263 East Water Street. J. M. ALLCOTT,
oct18d165dtf Agent for Milwaukee.

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E. TOWNSEND MIX,
ARCHITECT.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FURNISHED, and Buildings superintended on reasonable terms. Office on corner of East Water and Wisconsin streets, in Ludington's Block.
jan21y353dly

To-Day's Advertisements.

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

Great and Extensive Sale of Books

STATIONERY, ENCYCLOPEDIAS,

And Scientific, Mechanical and Agricultural Works,

TO TAKE PLACE AT THE STORE ROOM, NO 163 EAST WATER STREET, next to Le Grand's Grocery Store.

THIS EVENING!

At 7 o'clock, and every evening, until the entire stock is sold. This is one of the largest collections of VALUABLE STANDARD WORKS in various departments of LITERATURE, ever offered in this city, including Annuals and elegantly Illustrated Works, Fine Blotter Pocket Books, suitable for Holiday Presents. Also, Cap, Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes, Gold Pens, &c. The Books are new and warranted perfect, and will be sold without reserve. Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine them during the day. doc5 CALEB WALL.

RELIGION & POLITICS.

THE REV. MR. CORNING'S THANKSGIVING Discourse is printed in pamphlet form. Price ten cents, and can be had at SCRIBNER, STRINGLAND & CO.
dec4 161 East Water Street.

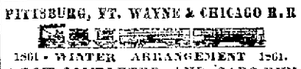
WANTED.

A GOOD COOK FOR AN EATING House on the Mil. & Miss. Railroad. Also, a girl for washing, ironing, and general housework. Apply at 101 East Water street. dec5d88dtf

EYE AND EAR-

DR. UNDERWOOD, OF CHICAGO, ILL., the eminent and skillful operator on the Eye and Ear, will visit Milwaukee as a professional visitor throughout the United States, will arrive in Milwaukee, Wis., on Wednesday morning, Dec. 5th, 1860, and may be consulted at the St. Charles Hotel, until 6 P. M. the next day. Dr. U. being a regularly educated Physician and Surgeon of the old School, will be found fully able to undertake the most difficult operations on the eye and ear, necessary to restore lost sight and hearing, or by other scientific means to remove any diseased or deformed condition of organs which the aid of science or human skill can relieve. No charge for examination or an opinion. nov15k30dtwk2w

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R



1860 - WINTER ARRANGEMENT - 1861.

NOW COMPLETED, AND CARS RUN from Chicago to Pittsburg, without change, connecting with the

GREAT PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.,

To New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington City, and all the interior towns of Pennsylvania, Virginia, New Jersey, Maryland, &c.

Merchants by taking this route will have the benefit of all the Eastern interest at no additional cost.

Depot for Passengers, New Haven, Conn.

Trains leave the Union Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, west side, as follows:

5:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, Sundays excepted.

8:20 P. M.—Night Express, daily, Saturday excepted, and connects at Crestline with Cleveland and Columbus, Cleveland and Pittsburg and Lake Shore Railroad to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston, and all the interior towns of New York and New England. Also, with Central and New York & New England Railroads. Also, South to Columbus, Zanesville, Newarks, Mount Vernon, Steubenville, Wheeling, and Interior towns of Ohio and Virginia.

The above trains connect at Fairport with trains on Lake Shore to Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Buffalo and Cincinnati. Also, with trains at Lima for Dayton and Cincinnati direct.

FARE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Passengers bound East will find this route both pleasant and expeditious, passing through many of the largest and finest cities in the United States.

Passengers arriving in Chicago on any of the roads centering there, can check their baggage at the depots to receive checks and convey baggage free of charge to the Pittsburg and Chicago cars.

Sleeping cars on all night trains.

Smoking cars on all trains.

Tickets for sale at all the principal ticket offices in the West, and at the company's office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn sts., or at the Union Depot, West side, Chicago; also at the Union Ticket Office, No. 72 Wisconsin st., Milwaukee.

Be particular and ask for tickets by Fort Wayne.

Freight of all kinds will be carried from Chicago to all points East at all times, at as low rates as any other Railroad route.

TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.

The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. Co. having effected the arrangements with the Pennsylvania Central R. R. Co. for the transportation of Through Freight, Property can be shipped by this line over the Pennsylvania Central to Baltimore, New York and Boston, with promptness and despatch.

D. W. C. BOOTH, Gen'l Freight & Pass. Ag't, Chicago.
J. H. MOORE, Com. and Gen'l Ag't, Pittsburgh.
may1s2353d1y

Earrel Machinery---New Patents.

THE SUBSCRIBER, IN OFFERING HIS new Patent Barrel Machinery to the public, does so with the full assurance that it will be found the most perfect, and truly the most labor-saving of any machine yet offered. The following names are awarded at different Fairs in 1860:

Wisconsin State Fair, Janesville, Wis.: Cin. U. S. Fair, Purse of $100 in Gold; Chicago Mechanics' Institute, Silver Medal and Diploma; U. S. Fair at Cincinnati, Silver Medal and Diploma; Great Illinois Mechanical Association, Grand Gold Medal and Diploma.

DOANE & BURDETT'S STAVE-CUTTING MACHINE—For Tight Work.—The Machine surpasses all others, in every particular. Will make from 250 to 300 *tight chair stock* equaling, for timber and labor, 30 to 40 with their old machine. The best set of machines *for tight work barrel work.* Send to us for description circulars.

DOANE'S STAVE-CUTTING MACHINE; for Flour Barrel work, is unsurpassed in America. Also his *Heading Cutter* and Jointer, Shaving Machine, Head Planing Machine, Head Sawing Machine—a full set of Machines for *completing* Flour Barrels from the *rough timber.* These machinery is of *new model*—the latest, most approved and *compactest* machinery in the United States—for this and all other kinds of work. Send for circulars, by starring which *first-class* machines, especially in the Stave and Barrel business. Address,

WM. H. DOANE,
nov26d1dlawtw-2w2m Chicago, Ill.

Christmas & New Years

PRESENTS!

THE NICEST AND CHEAPEST GOODS for Christmas and New Years Presents, to be had at

P. J. Gebhard's Confectionery,

NO. 351 EAST WATER ST.,

BETWEEN MARTIN AND BIDDLESTS.

☞ All orders in the Confectionery line will be promptly attended to. nov25jan1

Chapman's New Book!

A TRIBUTE TO KANE AND OTHER POEMS. By Geo. W. Chapman, of Milwaukee. Just received by SCRIBNER, STRINGLAND & CO., 161 East Water Street.

Improved, New Scale, Overstrung Base

PIANO FORTES.

THE BEST PIANO LATELY INTRODUCED to the Musical World.

A. H. GALE & CO., of New York,

Invite attention to their Improved Overstrung Base Piano, as above. In volume and depth of tone they take the lead of all others. Represented in Milwaukee by

A. B. VAN CORT.
oct18d65dly

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BOOKS will be opened at the office of J. E. Brigham, in the City of Milwaukee, on Tuesday, December 18th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of "*The Milwaukee and Lake Michigan Railroad Company*," and that such books will remain open until SIX DAYS of the capital stock is subscribed.

Milwaukee, December 1, 1860.

W. P. LYNDE,
JOHN W. CARY,
H. L. PALMER,
J. E. ARNOLD,
A. A. H. DE LA MATYR,
C. T. GIDDEN,
J. H. VAN DYKE,
J. E. BRIGHAM,
dec3d8dtd1w Corporators.

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

NEVER WAS THERE A BETTER time to sell goods at auction. All who have our series of Furniture, Auction Bills, please remember that I will do my best, and make immediate returns on 4 per cent. of sales. The stand I have at present is a good one. There will be regular sales at my Auction Room, every morning, afternoon and night, until Christmas. All who have articles to dispose of for Christmas presents, send in while you want sold.

CALEB WALL.

CITY LAND OFFICE.

SIX THOUSAND ACRES OF DEEDED Farming Land in the State of Wisconsin—Lands selected and entered for actual settlers only.

I am instructed by the owner to sell said lands at any price, and on such terms that no one, who has any spark of "Go Ahead," can secure for himself and family a home. The Southern settler will be dependent for a master. All occupations to create love and love for our country, agriculture is the best. Let these, whose pursuits it is, live a freer and more independent life. It is less exposed to temptation. If the multitudes who are hard up, and breadless would leave their present employment in cities and occupy and improve the thousands of acres of fine land in our country, yet uncultivated, it would greatly enhance building lots, &c. If you are disappointed, then I am no prophet.—Call at my Land Office, and enquire about the lands I have for sale. CALEB WALL,
General Agent of Milwaukee.

A SPLENDID COLLECTION
OF
PIANO-FORTE MUSIC!!

THE HOME CIRCLE.—A COLLECTION of Marches, Waltzes, Polkas, Schottisches, Redowas, Quadrilles, Overtures, &c., for the Piano Forte. Price $1,50; cloth $2. Published by O. Ditson & Co., Boston. Sent post-paid on receipt of price. For sale by H. HEMPSTED.

MRS. BRYAN'S SEMINARY,

BATAVIA, N. Y.,

ESTABLISHED 1852.—WINTER TERM December 19th, 1860. Number of Boarding Pupils limited to THIRTY.

SPLENDID HOLIDAY PRESENT.

FOR SALE, FOR WANT OF USE, A rich DINNER SET, of Sevres Porcelain, (best French China), complete, for 72 persons, silk and printed. Also a Desert Set of rich Bohemian Mill Glass. To be seen for a few days between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, at the house of

CHARLES B. WENDT,
Marshall street, between Mason and Oneida.
dec1s37d1w

WOOLEN GOODS.

THE MOST FASHIONABLE KNITTED HOODS, JOCKEYS, and all other kinds of knitted work, are manufactured; and all kinds of EMBROIDERIES best done at the Dry Goods Store of

S. LITTAUER,
295 Third street, near the La Crosse R. R. Depot.
nov27s82d25w

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, AT 10 o'clock, I will sell a large quantity of Ready Made Clothing, Dry Goods, &c., &c.

CALEB WALL.

WHEREAS, THE MANITOWOC AND Mississippi Railroad Company, a Corporation duly organized by the laws of the State of Wis

THE SENTINEL.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY

RUFUS KING, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 5, 1860

The Cotton States vs. the Border Slave States.

The *News* quotes the Jackson *Mississippian* of the 23d ult., as laughing at the idea of a Convention of all the Slave-holding States to consult and, if possible, act together in the present crisis and saying: "As well talk of rolling back to its source the current of the Mississippi." Every man of any sense knows that the border Slave States are not willing now to act, and it is quite improbable, if it is left to their choice, that they ever will inaugurate a secession movement, provided the Cotton States would buy their slaves at high prices."

"So that the Disunionists of Mississippi," continues the *News*, "like those of Alabama and South Carolina herself, not only resolve to break up the Confederacy, but to have no intercourse whatever with the border Slave States."

Alabama, South Carolina and Mississippi have a common reason for their secession movement They want to re-open the African slave trade and thus obtain cheaper labor than they can now command. This is their sole "grievance" against the North. If the Free States and the border Slave States would but consent to free trade in negroes, the secession outcry would be hushed in a moment. The three States named lose fewer slaves in a year than Kentucky, or Virginia does, every month. The "Personal Liberty Laws" of a few Northern States, upon which so much stress is laid, do not affect the cotton States at all and have not cost the entire South half-a-dozen slaves in as many years. In fact, the outcry against them is, with the cotton States, a mere pretext. The real and only "grievance" for which they are going to dissolve the Union, is that the people and government of the U. States will not permit the revival of the African Slave Trade.

The Troubles in Kansas.

The *News* offers two excuses for publishing the false and slanderous attack of the St. Joseph *Gazette* upon "the whole North," for contributing to the relief of the starving people of Kansas. One is, that the SENTINEL has heretofore published "exaggerated reports of Kansas outrages;" and the other, that it does not believe in the starvation stories. The first excuse is false in fact and the second convicts the *News* of wilfully deceiving its readers, as only a few days have elapsed since it appealed to them, most urgently, to contribute to the Kansas Relief Fund. It must be a very stringent party necessity which compels the *News* to turn so short a corner.

In the same connection the *News* says:

> There is no room for a doubt, however, in regard to the present occupation of the notorious Montgomery and his band, and if the SENTINEL approves of his course, it is no more than it did in the case of John Brown.

The *Sentinel* did not approve of JOHN BROWN's course, nor does it of MONTGOMERY's; and that there is abundant "room for doubt," as to the truth of those stories about the latter, the following telegraphic dispatch, which was published in the *Sentinel*, but omitted in the *News*, yesterday, sufficiently attests:

> BOLIVAR, MO., Dec. 3.
>
> Col. J. F. Snyder, commanding officer of this district, who was sent to the border by special order of the government, returned last night and reports all quiet on the line. He says the State has not been invaded, nor is there any probability at present of its invasion. But sixteen of Montgomery's men approached Fort Scott at any one time. No one there was molested in the least. No attempt was made to hold the U. S. District Court, and there was no occasion for the Court to leave the Territory.

This does not come from one of MONTGOMERY'S men, or any sympathizer, but from an official and reliable source. There can be no question that the accounts of the outrages by MONTGOMERY and his band have been purposely exaggerated, if not manufactured out of whole cloth, by the Border Ruffians, in the laudable purpose of stirring up strife and promoting discord between the North and South.

Maryland and the Union.

A few hot-headed politicians in Maryland, who sue, in the triumph of the Republican party and the election of Mr. LINCOLN, a "notice to quit" both power and place; and affect to think that the country must be ruined in consequence, recently addressed a petition to the Governor of the State, urging him to convene the Legislature, in extra session, to consider the question of secession. Gov. HICKS, not being a member of the party which is about to be deprived of the offices and spoils of the Federal Government, does not perceive in that fact sufficient cause for breaking things generally. He therefore declines to comply with the petitioners' request, and in his letter, announcing that determination, talks thus sensibly and patriotically:

"Personally, I was as much opposed to his (Mr. Lincoln's) election as any other man in the country, and so far as my influence could extend, I did all in my power to defeat him. But he has been constitutionally chosen at an election where we all presented our favorite candidates, and the South is bound in honor to recognize and respect the result, as we would have required the North to do, had either of the other candidates been elected. So far, then, as the cause of excitement is concerned, I can[not] see it is without just foundation. Identified as I am by birth, and every other tie with the South, a slaveholder, and feeling as warmly for my native State as any man can do, I am yet compelled by my sense of fair dealing and my respect for the constitution of our country to declare that I see nothing in the bare election of Mr. Lincoln which would justify the South in taking any steps tending toward a separation of these States. Mr. Lincoln being elected, I am willing to await further results. If he will administer the government in a proper and patriotic manner, we are all bound to submit to his administration, much as we may have opposed his election.

As an individual, I will very cheerfully sustain him in well doing, because my suffering country will be benefited by a constitutional administration of the government. If, on the contrary, he shall abuse the trust confided to him, I shall be found as ready and determined as will any other man to arrest him in his wrong courses, and to seek redress of our grievances by any and all proper means."

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.—Her Majesty, the Empress of the French, travelling in the strictest *incognito* as part of the family of the Marquis La Grange, crossed the channel on Wednesday in the ordinary packet boat *Alliance*, and proceeded to London the same evening.—From London bridge station she and her suite went in common street cabs to Coleridge's Hotel in Brook street, and it was not until they had been some time in the hotel that her Majesty's rank was known.

The Empress went out on foot early yesterday morning, and made several purchases in the neighborhood of the hotel. In the afternoon she and her suite engaged some carriages from a neighboring livery stable, and visited the Crystal Palace.

It is understood that her Imperial Majesty visits Scotland in the hope of restoring her impaired health, and that it was originally her intention to proceed directly by sea to Leith. The risk of bad weather at this advanced period of the season decided her Majesty's advisers to select the shortest route, and she will probably set out to-morrow by railway from Hamilton Palace.

The Duke and Dutchess of Hamilton intend to give a grand ball at Hamilton Palace on the 20th inst., in honor to their illustrious visitor.

A letter says that, on leaving the Empress at the railway station, the Emperor went to the Tuileries, where he presided at a Council of Ministers, at the termination of which he left for Compeign, where his Majesty will remain for a few days. The ladies and gentlemen forming the Court will be the only *invites* during the stay there.

THE DEAD OF THE DACOTAH.—A despatch was received yesterday by the friend of second engineer Lee, of the wrecked propeller Dacotah, saying that the body of Mr. Lee would arrive on last evening train. The mate of the Dacotah, Cornelius Klumph, was to be buried at Kingsville, Ashtabula county, to-day.—*Cleveland Herald, Dec.* 1.

Thanksgiving Dinner of the Local and Reporter's Club.

In accordance with previous announcement, the Local and Commercial Editors and Reporters of the press of Milwaukee, assembled at the Walker House on the afternoon of Thursday, and in company with representatives of the press of the State, sat down to a sumptuous banquet, provided by Mr. BENTLEY, the excellent and accommodating proprietor. Among the company gathered together on the occasion, was a glee club, who, from time to time, enlivened the festivities with appropriate songs, given in a fullness and richness of tone and melody which drew forth hearty approval.—When all were assembled, and before entering upon a discussion of the repast, Mr. A. H. BURDICK, of the *Free Democrat*, and President of the club, delivered the following

OPENING ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Reporters' Club, and of the Wisconsin Press:—

By the partiality of my brethren of the Milwaukee press, I have been elected as the presiding officer of this Club, under whose auspices we have this day assembled, to tender our thanks, in common with our fellow citizens throughout this and other States, to the Bountiful Giver of all good, for untold blessings conferred upon us, as citizens and as a nation. It is fitting that in the endless treadmill of our avocations, as connected with the daily and weekly press, we should have an occasional festive day, when we can drop the nib that traces our thoughts upon paper, to be spread before the world by the steam press and the rail car, for the scrutiny of the thousands of our fellows, and lay by the scissors and paste, for an hour, or a day of festive greetings. In no other way can that spirit of fraternity, which should characterize those of our profession, be so well cultivated as upon occasions like the present, when we can throw all bitterness to the winds, and come together in a social circle, and extend the hand of fellowship and good will to each other. And to our friends of the press, from abroad, I would, on behalf of the Milwaukee Reporters' Club, welcome you to the festivities of this occasion. We are glad to see you here, and we bid you a hearty welcome to the enjoyments of this festival, and it is with the sincerest pleasure that we extend to each of you our right hand of fellowship.

But I will not detain you from better things which are in store for you, and it is my earnest wish that everything may be so conducted as to meet your hearty approval, and contribute to your enjoyment and happiness; so that on our next anniversary, if we should live to be present, it may be pleasant to look back over the past, and have no cause of sorrow to mar the remembrance of our first Thanksgiving dinner. Again, gentlemen, I welcome you to our festival.

The dinner provided for the occasion was got up in the highest style of the culinary art, and ample justice was done it by those gathered around the festive board. It fully established Mr. BENTLEY's claim to superiority in the line of hotel keeping, and was complete in every respect. Every delicacy the market afforded was abundantly provided and elegantly served, and those who partook of the rich repast, cannot fail to long remember it with feelings of pleasure.

The dinner being over, speeches and toasts were in order, and CHARLES H. WRIGHT, of the Daily *News*, delivered the following

ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Press: We have met to perform no idle ceremony. Our meeting is the result of no mere love of display, no desire to simply demolish the necessaries of life, to digest them, and forget the causes which brought us together, but we are gathered around this festive board to promote social intercourse among ourselves and further good will between us and our brethren in the sister cities of the State. We are a collective band of Locals and Reporters, and at this our first festive gathering, I have not deemed it inconsistent to speak for the few moments I shall address you, upon the trials, toils, perplexities and tribulations of the Reporter.

In the discussion of a subject so familiar to us all, it is not to be supposed that any new theories regarding plans of action are to be elaborated, nor do I purpose endeavoring to give advice, though doubtless we all need it, but if the rough sketch I shall draw can be recognized as a portraiture of the experience of any present, I shall achieve an unexpected success.

Reporters are peculiar institutions; and sad though the reflection be, it is nevertheless true, that they are greatly underestimated, and ever have been, from the time of Samuel Johnson to Charles Dickens. Indeed, in many instances they are regarded as an evil, but all will be constrained to admit that they are a necessary evil. What, may I ask, would the newspaper world do without them. Who is it that early and late, through storm and sunshine, stands ever ready to note the movements of this progressive age, and record them for the information and enlightenment of the present generation and for the benefit of posterity? The Reporter. Whose labor begins when that of others is ended, and who sees without enjoying, because of the toil that must necessarily follow, that which it so delights others to witness? The Reporter. Who, when his feet are weary with long journeyings, must needs travel tiresome distances to catch an "item," and jot it down for the benefit of those who are too lazy to go for it themselves? The Reporter.

Who, when his brain seems whirling and his eyes grow heavy with forced wakefulness, must still exercise vigilance and never be caught sleeping at his post? Who, though the dearest friend on earth had deserted him, though his heart is heavy and his spirit sick, and all else seems to have turned against him, is still expected to put on a cheerful possession, unimpaired, the pen in his upper lip" and to crack a proverbial "stiff clown for the entertainment, joke, and play the the guise of a jest ment of those to whom voke a laugh" and that which will probably prove a sufficient cloak to cover [illegible] and excruciatingly tortured Englishman? Who is expected to coincide with the opinions of all and advance none of his own? Who are the honest procurers of intellectual joys? Who gather the rich fruits of knowledge into one common storehouse for gratuitous distribution among the intellectual poor of the land? Who labors exclusively for the public good, but is not himself included in the category? Who of all others is best calculated to perform the arduous task of "keeping a fact a fact?" Who, when his days of toil are ended, finds his errors tenaciously remembered, and his good deeds forgotten, and receives as the rich fruition of his labors only the glorious consciousness of having performed his duty? The Reporter.

What profession, like that of the reporter, compels him to frequent scenes which dissipate the mind at the very hour it should be most reflective—or to visit haunts which sorrow and calamity have chosen for their own, when his mind should be attuned to the happiest and most joyful frame.

These are interrogatories pregnant with meaning, though one answer suffices for them all. Though our plans for the future point to a different destiny, though higher aspirations tantalize us like the *mirage* of the desert, ever flitting before our eyes, but never within reach; yet with no hopes of preferment and with ambition dreams of no fruition, we toil on day by day, till the end of life be reached, to find neither fame or fortune we may leave behind us. Exceptions there may be, and a kind Providence grant it, but one experience may be said to be common to all. What misdeeds have we been guilty of, what misdemeanors have we committed—is it a judgment upon us that we are thus, in the words of Bryant,

> "Forced to drudge for the dregs of men
> And scrawl strange words with a barbarous pen."

And yet there is another phaze to this picture. Heaven help us if there is not.—Mid scenes like these I have enumerated, there occasionally comes a darting across the pathway of the reporter a ray of light, which for a time dispels the darkness and makes all seem bright again. It is when the voice of encouragement and praise—not flattery or adulation, but that just meed of praise which is the reward of labor well performed, comes to his ear. Then, for a moment, all the clouds which hung over him are lifted. His labors are appreciated, his sorrows are forgotten, and hope whispers in his ear that "flattering tale" which has proved but delusion and folly to many another before him.

Is it pleasant, fellow reporters, to contemplate these things? Let not, however, this story of your afflictions discourage you in the performance of the work you have to do, but press forward to the end, and if there be an exception to the general rule, make yourself that one.

Who of us has not found himself gazing upon some scene of more than usual interest, and drinking in through that unusual channel, his eyes, if the anomaly is admissable here, all the beauties of the occasion, but was forced to relinquish them and turn to the inevitable note book, whose resting place is the crown of your hat, and that in its turn, the knee of the reporter? Who has not been bored with long speeches, containing little sense and no points, save those of punctuation, which "the party" calls upon him to record, publish and scatter broadcast through the land?

But, gentlemen, amid all our sorrow, toils and tribulations, there is one to whom we may always turn for consolation. Start not, but it is nevertheless true that I refer to no less a personage than his Satanic Majesty—the Devil! He is the Reporters' best friend. When all else shall turn against him, he remains. When the Devil is around playing his part with his accustomed boldness, items are scattered about promiscuously, and the Reporter is in his element.

Who cares to read of good deeds and encomiums upon christian charities? Who gives a second thought to the record of benevolent acts? Made up in substance of such materials as that, how much of interest think you would be contained in the items of a Reporter? If a minister confines himself to the preaching of Christ and Him crucified, and endeavors to lead his flock to the bright goal which is believed to be at the end of a life well spent; if crime is on the wane, and misdeeds and uncharitableness are dying out day by day, would the record be freighted with interest to the generality of readers?

Suppose drunkenness becomes less prevalent and grog shops expire for want of support, and fights and rows and even murders were to be numbered among the things that were, would the foundations for "thrilling items" abound as now, and the material out of which to manufacture "sensation items" be plentiful. But let Old Knick prompt appalling murders, horrible suicides, fearful affrays, daring burglaries, romantic elopements, and extensive forgeries, and items are plenty as blackberries in June. Let ruin attend youth, vice be indulged in by the middle aged, and the gray headed go to their final rest with foreheads bowed down with the weight which a career of dissipation and profligacy have entailed upon them, and the columns of newspapers will be filled with items, which men and women, old and young, will delight to peruse and will comment upon with all the ecstacy the depraved and vitiated taste of the present age has engendered. In short, let smash, ruin, pestilence, famine, assassination, incendiarism, and crime of every description be instigated on a grand scale by the Evil One and the Reporter may reap a glorious harvest and delight his multitude of readers.

Aye, disguise it as you will, Old Knick is our stay in times of reportorial adversity, and our only salvation when judgment is to be pronounced upon us, by the great tribunal of newspaper readers.

But, gentlemen, in our own peculiar sphere, you and I and all of us have a mission to fulfill. It may be rendered glorious, or it may be a total failure, as we shall will it. It is dependent on our own exertions, and we mould it to suit ourselves. Let us strive at all times to execute well the work we have to do. Let us earnestly endeavor to perform our duty, and leave the consequences with fate and the newspaper proprietors. [Prolonged applause.]

The Glee Club then favored the assembled company with a song, appropriate to the occasion, after which A. C WHEELER, Esq., of the SENTINEL, delivered the following poem:

THE WONDERFUL MAN.

The most wonderful man in society's ranks,
Is the *local*, the wonderful *local*,
Of whose genius and indefatigable pranks,
The muse for a while she'll be vocal.
Though Life is a vapor, and Ambition a dream,
To him they are doubly so—
For his brains and his talents run by steam,
And he never wakes up from his woe.

When the tempest throws up the infuriate waves
On the spray-rocking, surf-dashed shore,
And the storm 'mid the shipping madly raves,
And drenches the mariner o'er,
One manly and shivering form may be seen,
Breasting all with enthusiast's glow;
'Tis the form of the *Local*, in search, I ween,
Of an item of shipwreck or woe.

Nor billows, nor tempest can frighten him off,
While a speck in the drift's discerned;
And he smiles at the fogy's unthinking scoff,
When a scrap of fresh news can be earned.
Aye, that will-o'-the-wisp, an item of news,
Drags him out in the sleet and the rain;
For time and the public—he cannot refuse,
They've a mortgage upon his brain.

When the evening wraps up the storm in the dark,
And the chandeliers sparkle and glow,
You will find him ensconced in the concert-room—hark!—
Where the opera melodies flow!
And with ears that just now were filled with the strain
Of the storm-ridden cordage and piers,
Now drinking in music, as leaves drink in rain,
While he notes down a puff for the *dears*.

Anon there's a train off the track, and another
Is rushing with aid, mile-a-minute,
And the Local, nochalently smoking his weed,
Will assuredly found to be in it;
And when he has counted the wounded and dead,
And taken his last tearful look,
He'll hurry him back, with his wonderful head,
And—write a review of a book!

Now he's up in the court, with the rascals and sinners,
Now buried in details of crime;
Now down at the table where wonderful dinners
Are served in the regular line;
Now writing a sonnet on bonnets or cloaks,
Now dropping the technical tear;
Now out of his wonderful head carving jokes,
Now testing a fresh lot of beer!

Such a wonderful man as the local, I guess,
Is not found every day by the post;
He's a cutter—that is, for the wonderful press,
And a rich man, although he don't show it,
For he handles the coinage of all the rich minds,
As fast as they're laid on the shelf,
And deals out the currency to the four winds,
And saves nary red for himself.

He's an artist, too, is this most wonderful man,
His pictures, you all of you like 'em,
If the sun strikes a fellow, you verily can
Find the fellow, next morn, in an item.
He sketches, and outlines, and colors his prints
With his build and paste pot beside him,
And no camera ever got hold of such tints
As you read the next morn while you chide him.

He's a traveler, tourist, yet never tires,
He's everywhere where he can poke;
He runs without stopping, to all the big fires,
And to some that turn out only smoke.
If the town's upside down with the number of ills,
He's the wonderful man that will *write* 'em;
And if he can't pass on you Illinois bills,
He'll pass you an uncurrent item.

He's a butcher, and cuts up the Council and Mayor;
He's a doctor, and helps purge the city;
A musician, too, though not much of a player,
And reviews the last popular ditty.
But of all his endowments—between you and me—
Is the taste of this wonderful man;
His opinion on oysters is wonderful, too,
If you doubt it just send him a can!

He carries cigars in his pockets and mouth,
Passed on him by tradesmen who know
That through him they'll seem to come up from the South,
Where all good cigars ought to grow.
They don't buy him—oh no—with the stronger and best,
Such tales are the veriest stuff;
They give him cigars as they do all the rest,
That the weed may be properly puffed.

He never retires—gracious, what an Idea—
When not working his web and his woof,
He's down in his dungeon all silent and drear,
Poring over his midnight proof,
And then if you stumble on him and say
That you want some nonsensical aid,
He'll rub his tired head in his wonderful way,
And give it without being paid.

He's a drudge—a prisoner—worse than a slave;
A wretched, but versatile wight,
And is doomed by the fates to an early grave
For staying out late at night.
Then a toast to the wonderful man, my boys,
Let the echo be deep and vocal,
A toast, who'll refuse it that knows our boys,
"The wonderful, wonderful Local!"

The reading of the poem was received with applause, and was the prelude to toasts and sentiments, which the President announced were next in order, and which were read by the Secretary of the Club.

The first regular toast was as follows:

"Our guests from abroad."

Drank with three hearty cheers, and responded to by JAMES ROSS, Esq., of the Madison *Patriot*.

At the conclusion of Mr. Ross' remarks, the Secretary announced the receipt of several letters from invited guests who were unable to be present, and read epistles from J. C. MANN, of the Janesville *Democrat*, J. J. BESSON, of the Fond du Lac *Reporter*, Mrs. ALTA C. PHELPS, of the Burlington *Gazette*, and others, among which was one from H. M. HUGININ, of the Racine *Journal*, who after expressing wishes for a general good time, enclosed, for the convivial consideration of the company, the following sentiments.

The "Local Item"—An element of human greatness, which aggrandizes every worthy object except the "Local" who writes it.

The memory of Noah's Dove—The first "Reporter" in the post-deluvian world.

Loud calls were made for J. V. FITCH, Esq., of the Fox Lake *Gazette*, who responded to the wishes of the company in a neat speech, characterized by good humor, and finely expressed sentiment, and setting forth his gratification and hearty approval of the proceedings and wishes for the welfare and prosperity of the club under whose auspices they were projected and brought to a successful consummation.

The next regular toast was announced by the Secretary:

The Star Spangled Banner— It has room for more stars—may they never be less.

Responded to by M. OTTENBOURG, of the Daily *Atlas*, who spoke in substance as follows:

It is with special gratification I respond to the sentiments just read by the gentleman, (talking, as I do, that such sentiments should be entertained and expressed at every gathering of American citizens. [Applause.] I feel proud to be called upon on such an occasion, affording me an opportunity to say that we, adopted citizens, venerate nothing more than the Constitution of the United States and the Star Spangled Banner.—[Great applause.] While we consider the banner the firmament, the common property of all mankind, we look upon the stars that are spread upon it as we look upon the golden stars of Heaven shining all over the world, the fore-runners of universal liberty. [Applause.] The courageous and noble founders of this Republic have got it up with this view: They planted thirteen stars upon it, and we have earned thirty-three already, none of which can ever be effaced; none, Mr. President. [Great applause.]

There will never be less—never! We can not spare even one of them. The world needs the sight of our banner, and the light of its stars is necessary to all oppressed nations and individuals. [Applause.] We shall never efface one of them. They are fastened together by our history and the sacred wishes of our fathers and the Constitution of the United States. [Great applause.] There is room for more, and the Great West will fill the space; but there will never be less—civilization and humanity forbid it.—[Great applause.] I therefore respond: The Star Spangled Banner—there is room for more stars—may there never be less! The Star Spangled Banner, with all the stars, the Union with all the States—may they be preserved. [Great applause.]

The patriotic sentiments expressed by the representative of the German press, were received with hearty cheering from those whose mouths were not so full of eatables that they were unable to articulate; the latter, however, nodded assent and demonstrated their approval by sundry rappings of knives upon the board, and clinking of glasses.—The next regular toast was then read, which was—

The American Eagle— He perches on higher trees than the Palmetto and is death on snakes.

Responded to by W. M. GRAHAM of the *Wisconsin*.

The Secretary gave as next in order the following sentiment:

The Newspaper Column—The strongest *column* in the Temple of Freedom.

H. POTTER, Esq., of the Daily *Wisconsin*, responded to this toast in a forcible speech, which was appropriate to the sentiment given, and was well received. His remarks upon what should characterize the tone of the public press, were filled with ideas admirably expressed, and containing much calculated to benefit those who might adopt the timely advice given. He was listened to with profound attention, and at the close of his remarks gave the following:

"*The Model Local.*—He runs to all the fires, attends all the churches, (of several of which he is a devoted member,) is on hand at all the weddings, knows everybody in town, is the first to hear of all the broken legs, arms, necks and domestic ties, in all of which he takes the deepest interest; knows the quality of all the different kinds of liquor in every saloon in town, is a zealous member in high standing of two or three Good Templar Lodges, spends every evening at a dance, is the special admiration of the door managers of balls who desire to get their names in the papers, sleeps at the station house to learn all the night mysteries of the city, understands the precise condition of the wheat, lumber, money, and other markets, (his knowledge of the latter of which being derived putely from abstract calculations) knows the entire history of every dry goods house in the business, from innumerable puffs of the establishments, plays billiards, rolls ten pins, plays ball, skates, smokes, chews, (the two latter of which depending somewhat on the liberality with which he is supplied by Hobert and Markt,) reports sermons on Sunday and seduction and murder cases on week days, is a special admirer of the Benecia Boy, and at the same time is cheek by jowl with all the clergymen in the town, retires to bed at four o'clock in the morning, gets up at six the same morning, always sleeps with one eye open, and with his boots and pants on, is dignified or saucy according to circumstances, gets knocked down by some offended ruffian, or rawhided by the "big brother" of an injured female periodically, is all over at the same time, yet every day must have three or four columns of leaded matter for his paper—in short, does more work, submits to more cuffs, endures more hardships, has greater annoyances, enjoys fewer substantial pleasures, and lives fewer years than almost any other man in town, and all for the modest compensation of $500 or $600 a year."

At the conclusion of Mr. POTTER's sentiment, Mr. BURDICK, of the *Free Democrat*, arose, as he said, to take issue with the gentleman. "Nearly all who have preceded me," said the speaker, "have animadverted upon the sorrows and troubles of that disconsolate individual who has charge of the outside of our city papers. Why, gentlemen, I claim that he is the happiest of mortals. Who of all others is so blessed—who receives so many gratuitous favors—who, like him, can, with almost a single dash of the pen, cancel accumulated obligations, and say he is indebted to no man. His labor is comparatively light when compared with that of mechanics; fame and favor is heaped upon him at every turn; free access has he to everything desirable, and none to oppose him or say nay!

"Of his enemies he has the advantage, upon his friends he may confer favors none else need hope for; in short, with sufficient assurance and a liberal salery he may render himself the happiest man in the world."—In this strain the speaker continued for some time, claiming that Reporter's joys eclipsed their sorrows, until the countenances of his companions began to brighten and they to feel that they were not as persecuted a set of individuals as was at first supposed.

He was followed by the reading of other toasts from the list, to which appropriate responses were given, which, if reported in full, would occupy more space than is at our disposal. Among the regular and volunteer toasts, however, were the following:

The Scissors—In all cases the Editor's most *cutting* article.

Responded to by Mr. FAIRBE, of the *Free Democrat*.

Morse's Electric Telegraph—The iron that talks.

Responded to by Mr. WRIGHT, of the *News*.

The Photographer and the Phonographer—One fixes man's image, the other his thoughts.

Niagara Falls— The buckle of the girdle of lakes and rivers which encircle America.

The Suspension Bridge—A *highway* in the air.

The Erie Canal—The "Life Line" of De Witt Clinton, written across the Empire State with pickaxe and spade.

A toast complimentary to the landlord, brought out Mr. BENTLEY, who expressed his gratification that his guests were so well satisfied, and hoped to meet them again.

Nothing occurred to mar the festivities, and throughout the whole, mirth and good feeling prevailed. Every participant felt that it was good for them to be there, and each individual member manifested the highest degree of enjoyment. The company sat at the table until after 6 P. M., when they adjourned with three hearty cheers, and a resolution to meet again in this city one year hence, and enjoy a similar THANKSGIVING DINNER.

GUERNSEY'S BALM!

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

TO EXCHANGE FOR DRY GOODS OR any other goods, a farm on Buffalo Lake, Marquette Co., Wis., one of the prettiest and best farms in the State. The farm is 80 acres, improvements, a large two story frame house, frame barn, good well water, orchard (apple trees 100, variety of other fruit 100, and 200 ornamental trees). Twenty-five acres enclosed and under cultivation. Timber white oak, and an ever running stream of water through the pasture. The farm is two miles from Montello, County of Marquette. I will sell the above farm for eight hundred dollars cash, or one thousand dollars in Goods. Such a chance does not offer itself once in a year. CALEB WALL, Agent.

Groceries and Provisions.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

H. W. GEORGE & CO.,

FAMILY GROCERS,

NO. 81 WISCONSIN STREET,

YOUNG'S BLOCK,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM THE East direct, one of the LARGEST AND FINEST STOCKS of

Family Groceries, Fruits, &c.,

Ever brought to the city of Milwaukee.

Have a full and complete assortment of SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, SPICES, FRUITS, RAISINS, DATES, PRUNES, HOMINY, SAGO, NUTS, NEW DRIED FRUITS, SALT and SMOKED FISH, &c., &c.

Also, all kinds of FRESH and PRESERVED FRUITS, WEST INDIA and UNITED STATES.

Also, hermetically sealed FRESH and PICKLED OYSTERS, CLAMS, SALMON, &c., &c., all which, together with all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE we are offering at LOW RATES.

It is not necessary that we should enumerate or make any show about our

TEAS,

But will simply say that we have on hand a large stock of those same cradles and qualities which the old concern has always sold, and which have always given satisfaction both as to price and quality.

Also, are full prepared to do an extensive fruit and commission business in all classes of goods pertaining to their line of trade.

COUNTRY ORDERS filled as CHEAP as in the East, difference of freight.

Goods delivered to any part of the City FREE.

H. W. GEORGE,
JOHN H. TAYLOR.

milwaukee, Oct. 31, 1860. oct30dlw

LEDYARD'S

GROCERY STORE!

—AT—

161 EAST WATER ST., MIL.,

Is filled with the choicest Stock of

FINE GROCERIES!

EVER OFFERED FOR SALE IN MILwaukee, and at prices as low as can be obtained in the city.

Call at LEDYARD'S if you wish to purchase

Fine Wines, Champagnes,
Choice Liquors, Cigars,
Sauces, Pickles, Condiments,
CHOICE GROCERIES,

Butter, Cheese, Lard, Hams, Eggs, Fish, &c., &c., or anything in the Grocery line.

Sole agent in this city for the Prince Imperial Champagne.

Le Diard's SPARKLING CATAWBA and Choice Liquors.

J. J. Sand's Celebrated Cream Ale, &c.

Always on hand the CELEBRATED MONUMENTAL OYSTERS. nov21

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!

THE LARGEST STOCK

AND THE

LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY

ARE AT

HUNN & CROSBY'S!

No. 151 East Water Street,

WHERE OUR FRIENDS AND THE public generally can always find the choicest articles in the Grocery line, selling at the very lowest prices for cash, and cash only. Our motto is

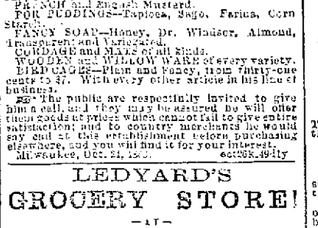
"Small Profits and Quick Returns!"

To which we strictly adhere, and we pledge ourselves at all times to sell Goods cheaper than the cheapest. We can be found at the above store in the city. This is no lie boast, as we will demonstrate to all who will favor us with a call, and an opportunity to prove it. We keep every thing in the way of STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES, and shall, at all times, be pleased to exhibit them, and prove to customers that we can sell. Our space will not permit us to enumerate the various articles to be found upon our shelves. We can only say that we are "at home" in every department, and can supply you with the

SUBSTANTIALS OF LIFE,

That are usually to be found in a first-class grocery. That are usually to be found in a first-class grocery. Send in your orders, and they will be filled promptly and the goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge. HUNN & CROSBY.

Sauces, Spices, &c.



Charles Bellows & Co.,

41 BEAVER STREET, N. Y.,

IMPORTERS

OF

CROSSE & BACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Catsups, Mustard, &c

LONDON AND DUBLIN PORTER AND Brown Stout, quarts and pints.

Scotch and English Ales, pale and strong, in glass and crone bottles, imported in the bottle, all favorites brands.

Madeira, Sherry, and Port Wines, in half pipes, quarter casks, eighths, of the several grades and qualities.

Brandies of Otard, Dupuy & Co., Hennessey, Martell & Co., Castillon & Robin & Co., A. & A. Seignette, in half, quarter and eighth pipes.

Medini's Swan Gin and Wolfe's Schnapps.

Jamaica, Grenada, St. Croix and Bay Rum.

Sicily, Tenerife and Marseilles Madeira.

Burgundy and pure Juice Port Wine.

Champagne Wines, in quarts and pints, of Moet & Chandon, S. H. Mumm & Co., Heidsieck, Roederer, Fils & Drouet, &c., &c., the latter in ½ pipes and imagnums—Sec.

Clarets Wines, of every grade and quality, quarts and pints, from Barton & Guestier, Brandenburg & Co., and Cruse & Fils. Also, Burgundies and Sauternes.

Hock Wines, still and sparkling, in all their various sizes, large and small bottles, from Heubsel & Co., Marcuse-on-the-Rhine.

Maraschino, Curacoa, Absynthe, Kirkenwasser, Anisette, and assorted Cordials, French, Italian and Swiss.

Choice Teas—Colong, Souchong, finest English Breakfast, Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Imperial, in various sized packages.

English and French Mustard, in bottles, jars and kegs.

Olives, plain and stuffed, Capers, Sardines, Anchovies, &c.

Gelatine, I. & L. Cox's and Geo. Nelson's.

Bordeaux, Italian and Marseilles, Oil, whole and half bottles, some of which is of the very finest quality.

Blacking, Day and Martin's celebrated Japan, in three sizes.

Worcestershire Sauce, &c. &c.

Various Sauces, &c., &c. feb20l2&3dly

Fuel, Lumber, &c.

CASH COAL YARD!

C. DUDLEY, AGENT,

IS NOW RECEIVING AND WILL KEEP constantly on hand for sale by the TON OR CAR, the following kinds of COAL, of the very best quality and

LOW PRICES!

Delivered in any part of the city, on the cars, at short notice. All Coal sold this Yard warranted full weight and best quality.

LEHIGH PREPARED COAL,
LEHIGH LUMP COAL,
SCRANTON PREPARED COAL,
SCRANTON LUMP COAL,
LACKAWANA PREPARED COAL,
LACKAWANA LUMP COAL,
PITTSTON PREPARED COAL,
PITTSTON LUMP COAL,
BLOSSBURGH COAL,
PITTSBURGH COAL,
ERIE AND CLEVELAND COAL.

Will deliver to dealers and large consumers, at any point on the lake or in the country, at eastern prices, adding freight.

Orders may be addressed to C. DUDLEY, Agent, Milwaukee, will receive prompt attention.

Office and Yard, corner of West Water and Cityboum streets, near Huron Street Bridge, Milwaukee. jy16l20d1y

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

JONES & POPE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS in the various kinds of very best Coal, for Steam, Blacksmith, and Family purposes. Also

Wood, Baled Hay and Water Lime,

Constantly on hand. Wood sawed or unsawn, to suit customers.

AT LOW PRICES,

Delivered to any part of the city, or on the cars, at short notice. All Coal sold here warranted good weight, and of the best quality.

All large consumers and dealers wishing to buy Bituminous Coal by the cargo, for steam and blacksmith purposes, please give us a call. We will sell at Cleveland prices, delivered on board vessel, the best Anthracite Coal for Steam and Blacksmith Coal now in the market; being proprietors of an extensive Coal mine, and receiving fresh Coals daily at Cleveland, are prepared to sell at low rates.

Office of Empire Wood and Coal Yard, corner of Oneida and River Streets, Milwaukee, Wis.

aug22d&w3dly

MILWAUKEE INTELLIGENCE

—AND—

SERVANT'S OFFICE,

NO. 234 EAST WATER STREET

TWO DOORS SOUTH OF WALKER House. The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Milwaukee and vicinity, that he has opened at the above place, for the purpose of procuring good and efficient Male and Female Servants for private families and hotels. Also, Clerks, Barkeepers, Waiters, Mechanics and Laborers, of all descriptions. No servants will be sent out of this office but that can show good references from their former employers. Families that are desirous to engage a servant will be supplied at the shortest notice by paying, or sending references to the office, with directions of their respective residences.

PHILIP P. DORWITZ.

jan21d&6dly No. 234 East Water Street.

Dry Goods.

GREAT CROWDS!

Great Excitement,

AT THE

NEW MAMMOTH

DRY GOODS

AND

CARPET STORE

OF

J. L. DAVIS,

186 and 188 East Water Street,

FOUR DOORS NORTH OF HIS OLD STORE.

WE ARE OPENING DAILY THE largest and most attractive Stock of

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS

Ever brought to the West. We have opened the

FALL TRADE

With renewed efforts and success, offering

Attractive Goods & Great Bargains

UNEQUALED, UNMATCHED,

SUPERIOR IN QUALITY & STYLE,

AND

Lower in Price!

Than can be found in any other establishment in the City.

We always have special Bargains—confined exclusively to ourselves. We always give our Customers the advantage of our great facilities.

By Industry, Honesty and Ability, we thrive and our thrift and large growing trade enables us to buy large lots of Goods and to take advantage of the market which no other house can take—this is the secret of our selling many kinds of Goods so Cheap.

CALL AND EXAMINE

OUR NEW STORE AND IMMENSE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS & CARPETS!

186 and 188 East Water St., Milwaukee

J. L. DAVIS.

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THE GREAT

IRON PALACE!

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

Hassett & Chapman's

New and Splendid Store and Stock of

DRY GOODS!

They invite special attention to their

CLOAK DEPARTMENT,

THEY ARE THE LARGEST MANUfacturers of Cloaks in the West, having large and spacious rooms fitted up for that purpose.

SILKS AND SHAWLS.

CLOTHS,

For Boy's and Men's wear.

Ladies' & Children's Hosiery & Gloves

Laces and Embroideries,

Linen and Domestic Goods,

Mourning and White Goods,

And a general assortment of

DRESS GOODS.

They have a much larger and better selected Stock than elsewhere in the West, all of which are offered to the public on the one price system, the prices of each article being marked in plain figures, and from which price there is not the variation of one mill. The reputation of the House is such that

Special Notices.

American Watches,

MADE BY THE

AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY,

AT WALTHAM, MASS.

Attention is invited to the following statement and the accompanying letters of recommendation and testimonials, in favor of these celebrated Watches.

A gold medal was awarded the Company by the American Institute at New York in 1857.

The Company also received the first premium—a gold medal from the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, in 1859.

These Watches have now been in market for nearly ten years, during which time they have been tested as to accuracy, durability, and reliability in every conceivable manner, and have proved themselves to be the most satisfactory time-pieces ever offered to the public.

This result has been brought about by a strict application of mechanical science to the construction of the Watch from its very inception, rendering it when finished, mathematically correct in all its proportions, and necessarily as perfect a time-keeper as it is possible to make.

The Company have tested their Watches in many instances, by actual daily noting, and the result of this test has been that they have exhibited a rate equal in regularity to the best marine chronometer.

From the Transit Farmer, Oct. 1860.

AMERICAN WATCHES.—Nearly a year ago, we received from Messrs. Robbins & Appleton, General Agents of the American Watch Company, and *paid for* a gold hunting watch, "warranted," with the request that after thorough trial we should say what we thought of it, editorially. It has been our constant companion nearly a year. We have had no fault to find with the way it has ticked the time. We *do not want a better timepiece* than this has proved to be thus far. Once regulated (and we regulated it ourself) it has scarcely varied a half minute a month from "transit time." Added to its quality as a good time keeper, it is honestly and substantially made. Were we going to purchase, we should *prefer* an American watch.

Office of the Tribune, }
New York, Oct. 27, 1859. }

American Watch Company, Waltham,

Gentlemen,—Having carried one of your watches for the last eight years, I can say confidently that they will do, and may be bought with assurance that they will keep time. I believe the watch unsurpassed.

HORACE GREELEY.

New York, Aug. 2, 1859.

Gentlemen—In reply to yours of 25th ultc, we take pleasure in stating that the American watch now in use upon our railroad, has carried only six seconds, in a little over six months.

Respectfully,
S. W. & W. A. TORREY,
Contractors on the Rav. and Del. Bay R. R.

To Messrs. Robbins & Appleton.

Boston, Sept. 27, 1859.

MR. E. ROBBINS, Treasurer Amer. Watch Co.:

Dear Sir—It gives me great pleasure to comply with your request for a report of the performance of the American Watch I purchased of you Dec. 2, 1858. It was set on that day, and the variation from true time to the 29th of February, 1859, when I left it run down, was ten second fast. From that time to the present, it has run with nearly perfect steadiness, having during the eight months remained at from seven to nine seconds fast, and this with uncommonly rough usage. I can commend your manufacture in the highest terms.

Yours truly,
JAMES H. CLAPP,
Firm of Clapp, Fuller & Brown, Bankers, Boston.

The following named gentlemen may be referred to in relation to these Watches:

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Me.; John G. Saxe, Vermont; N. P. Willis, New York; Hon. N. P. Banks, Mass.; Horace Greeley; FRANK Leslie;
Cyrus W. Field, New York; Wm. H. Carey, N. Y.;
Paul Morphy, New Orleans; Norman Ward, Wat;
Dr. J. Marion Sims; Prof. Barrett's, West Pt;
Genl. H. A. Wise, U. S. N.; Genl. W. J. Hardee, U. S. A;
S. D. Ireland, D. D., Wat't Pl.; Wilson G. Hunt, N. Y.;
Gen. G. P. Morris, N. York; Peter Cooper, N. York.

CAUTION.—As our Watch is now extensively counterfeited by foreign manufacturers, we have to inform the public that no watch is of our production which is unaccompanied by a certificate of genuineness, bearing the number of the watch, and signed by our Treasurer, E. E. Robbins, or by our predecessors, Appleton, Tracy & Co.

As these watches are for sale by jewelers generally throughout the Union, the American Watch Company do not solicit orders for single watches.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Wholesale Agents, No. 182 Broadway, N. Y.
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RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES

BRYAN'S Pulmonic Wafers!!

THE ORIGINAL MEDICINE ESTABLISHED in 1837, and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "PULMONIC WAFERS." It is the only genuine and reliable Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name BRYAN being stamped on each WAFER.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve the most distressing of all colds, Pains in the Chest.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a Blessing to Singers, Actors and Orators.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting Cures.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give Satisfaction to every one.

No family should be without a box of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in the house.

No traveler should be without a supply of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in his pocket.

Persons should never be object to give for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Twenty-five Cents.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y.

Sold by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers.
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INFLAMMATIONS.

N. BINGHAM, A CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN of Utica, N. Y., says—"I have treated cases of Inflammation of the Brain, Inflammation of the Lungs, Inflammation of the Bowels and Kidneys, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Child Bed Fever, with Dr. Trask's Magnetic Ointment with perfect success, even when all internal remedies have failed: also cases of Croup, Scarlet Fever, Canker and Ulcerated Throat and Lungs with like success. In the Epidemic known as the Putrid Erysipelas, by which so many valuable lives were lost, I tested it frequently and it never failed of effecting a speedy and certain cure. In cases of Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Frozen Limbs, Chilblains, &c., it cures like a charm. No Physician or family will be without this medicine after becoming acquainted with its power to cure."

Sore Lips, Chapped Hands and Chilblains, are completely cured by two or three applications of the Magnetic Ointment.

Sold by all medicine dealers.
jy13d6t&w3owdin

Dr. Jas. McClintock's Asthma Remedy.

AFTER EVERY PRESCRIPTION IN the pharmacopœia, every drug in the dispensary, every approved system of diet and regimen, has been tried upon the Asthmatic patient in vain, *he can cure himself* in a few weeks at furthest, with this great vegetable remedy. Druggists who have given it in choosing cough know also that it removes all danger in the worst cases.

Price 50c. Sold by Henry Fess, Jr., and other druggists. nov13dlm

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething.—This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in thousands of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause.

Look well for the genuine article, with fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, on the outside wrapper, without which none is genuine.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Office No. 13 Cedar street, New York.

Sold in Milwaukee by John Rice. je18d125dw&twlw

Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge.

Nelly is rosy and Tommy is fat;
Both were, a month since, as lean as a rat:
Both were from worms in a terrible plight,
Convulsed in the day time and sleepless at night.
"What wrought the change?" BRYAN'S VERMIFUGE sure,
Tasteless as water and certain to cure.
Put up in bottles. Price 25 dimes. Sold by Henry Fess, Jr., and by druggists. nov19dlm

SETTLED FOREVER!

The important question of

POISON IN HAIR DYES!

Cristadoro's Hair Dye

Has been analyzed and

DECLARED HARMLESS!

BY

Prof. ROBERT CHILTON, of New York,

the first analytic in America. Effect of the Dye almost instantaneous. Imparts a jet black or any shade of brown. Color rich, natural and uniform. Manufactured No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers.
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COUGHS.—THE SUDDEN CHANGES of our climate are sources of PULMONARY, BRONCHIAL, and ASTHMATIC AFFECTIONS. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," or LOZENGES, let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice.

See advertisement. nov23d3w&odlw

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100 DOZEN ASSORTED COW BELLS for sale cheap, by JOHN MASEN & CO.

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Address JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN,
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THE ORIGIN OF IRELAND.

Will all condescinshin,
I'd turn your attinshin
To what I would minshin by Erin as green;
And will shin upon shin,
I'd show how that naysh'n
Became iv creaysh'n the gim an' the queen.

It happened wan mornin',
Without any warnin',
That Vaynus was born in the beautiful say,
An' be that same token,
(An' sure 'twas provokin'),
Her pinions was scoshin', an' would'nt give play.

So Neptune, who knew her,
Began to pursue her,
To order to wed her, the wicked owld Jew!
An' the very next naynight her
Atop iv the wather—
Great Jupiter's daughter, who cried "*I'm to too,*"

But Jove, the great jayvicus,
Look'd down an' saw Vaynus,
And Neptune so bamboo zled her wild,
So he roared out in thunther,
He'd tare him asunther;
An' shure 'twas no wonther, for losing his child.

So a star that was dyin'
Around him capsh'n,
He sazed with delight it, and burled it below,
Where it tumbled like wizzin',
On Neptune while sinkin',
An' gave him, I'm thinkin'" *a broth iv a blow!*

An' that star was dery land,
Both lovsland and highland,
An' formed a swate island, the land iv me birth:
Thus plain is the story,
Since sint down from glory,
That Erin so Deary's a heaven on earth!

Then Vanus jumped nately
On Erin so shtately,
But fayvited, 'twas lately so bother'd and prizd,
Which much did surthister;
But ere it had kill'd her,
Her father disbilled her a dhrop iv the blatk!

An' that glass so victorious,
It made her feel glorious,
A little uproarious I fear it might prove;
Hince how can you blame us
That Erin's so famous
For beauty, an' murther, an' whisky, an' love!

A VOICE FROM THE WAVES.

BY CARRIE G. DEVALIN.

[CONCLUDED.]

"What? what, Ruth?" I eagerly exclaimed, clasping her quivering form in my arms.

"Oh, Annie," she said, as the color came fairly back to her still writhing lips. "I thought I saw—but it is too terrible—help me to dispel the dreadful illusion! Let us return. I cannot remain here. Let us hasten home!"

I did not urge her to tell me the cause of alarm. Hurrying through the gathering shadows, we spoke no word until we reached the house. It needed all the cheerful aspect of the comfortable little tea room, with its genial inmates, to restore composure, both to Ruth and myself.

As the evening wore on, my uncle noticed Ruth's restlessness, and asked, in his abrupt way:

"Whom are you expecting, Ruth? Not Horace, my daughter. He, surely, would not be such a madcap as to attempt crossing the bridge, with the stream rushing at a fearful rate! The waters are subsiding, and by to-morrow, perhaps, he will find the undertaking a little less dangerous. Keep up a brave heart, and don't take trouble on interest. Such a sunny face as yours was never meant to be clouded by sadness. Come into my office, you and Annie, and let me see if I can't cheer you up a little?"

We followed the dear old man. He unlocked his private desk, and took therefrom two handsome jeweled cases.

"See here!" he said, as he pushed back the spring, "what a simpleton my two spoiled pets make of me. Hartman insisted upon my purchasing these when I was in New York, three months ago, as bridal presents for you both. Now, you saucy rogues," he continued, as we both fell into ecstacies of admiration over the exquisite pearl ornaments—necklace, bracelets, and brooches—"I verily believe that you would sell me, if you were offered such gimcracks in exchange. Now, if you don't promise to value my present above all others, I will pull the ears of both of you. You see, Annie, since you are not to have a husband, but are to stay and tyrranize over me, after this ungrateful girl leaves me, I am going to bind you by a chain of pearls; and if that won't keep you in check, why, I'll sell you to the highest bidder, and think it a happy riddance!"

We half-smothered him with kisses and thanks, and betook ourselves to our room to try the effect of our beautiful gift. Very lovely the white pearls looked on Ruth's scarcely less snowy throat; but she laid them aside and turned to the window looking, lingeringly at the clear, cloudless moon, and thinking of the morrow. We chatted hopefully until the night wore on, and I knew by Ruth's regular breathing that she slept. I was restless; dark thoughts kept surging over me, which, spite a resolute will, I could not subdue. Finally a light slumber was stealing over my senses, when I was startled by the ringing of the office bell.—My cousin Henry slept in the adjoining room and in a few minutes I heard my uncle's voice calling to him in a low, suppressed tone. I sprang from my bed, and stood at the door listening.

"Henry! Henry, my son," he said, "get up quickly, for God's sake! Horace is drowned!"

I laid my hand upon my heart—my wild, beating heart—for even then came a thought of the silent sleeper, breathing so calmly under the very sound of the appalling words that would fall upon her ear like the crash of a thunderbolt! Through an inexplicable whirl of confused thought, I heard Henry's bewildered exclamations, as his father said softly,

"Get up quietly, my son, and do not disturb those unhappy children!"

I heard the sound of voices below; then my cousin Henry's cautious step passing by our door and descending the stairs. Then, silently as I could, I passed through the outer door and stood at the landing of the stair till they all had gone, and I heard my uncle closing the door as he re-entered the house. Like a spirit I glided down, and awaited him in the hall. He came forward, holding the lamp in his hand, the light falling upon his white hair and face strangely compressed. At sight of me he started, then set down the lamp and took me in his arms.

I could not weep—only look at him with a beseeching eagerness in my eyes which he readily understood.

"My child!" he said, "I will not repeat what I see you know too well. They have gone in search of the body. There is no possibility of his being found alive. But, Ruth, my poor darling! how can we break the dreadful tidings to her? You must tell her, Annie—I never can. It would be like thrusting a dissecting knife through her gentle heart!"

Then he told me all.

My brother and his friend had left 0—— that afternoon, in a one-horse carriage. Upon reaching the stream they found it very much swollen, but anticipated no difficulty in crossing the bridges, which stood some few feet above the water, with a gradual ascent from the bank on either side. On urging the horse through the stream towards this ascent, his feet became entangled in some drifting branches, and in striving to extricate himself he was fast proceeding beyond his depth. Several persons standing on the bank called to the two men to save themselves and let the horse go. But Horace sprang out upon the wheel, and in reaching over to cut the traces was dragged from his footing, and lost to sight beneath the foaming waters.

Mr. Hamilton, his friend, caught by the pier and clambered to the top of the bridge, while the vehicle and the noble animal that Horace had lost his life in trying to save, were swept down by the current. Horace was seen no more. Many had followed down the stream, thinking, perhaps, the body might be found; but as yet were unsuccessful. A deputation of young men had come for Harry, and they were now on their way to seek the beloved dead.

"And now, my child," he said, "go to Ruth and keep the painful tidings from her as long as you can. My poor child! your own heart is breaking, but sympathy for another will make your own grief less hard to bear!" Kissing me tenderly, he sent me back to my own room.

The light was gleaming faintly from the east, and in its soft glow I could see the flushed face of the sleeper. The loosened hair lay in wavy masses over the fair temples, and every flexible, delicate feature, indicated a sweet, painless rest. Without was the sullen roar of the remorseless waters, filling my ears with wild requiems for the loved and lost. I nestled closely to my cousin's side, and clasped my arms tightly around her, to gather strength from her peaceful unconsciousness. Oh! the intensity of that silent suffering! the crushing back of the strong sob that pained my throat to suffocation!

The morning sun broke radiantly through the folds of the close curtain, when Ruth, clasping my hands closely in hers, exclaimed:

"Dear Annie, how cold you are!"

Then suddenly raising her head, she looked into my face with an expression of tender sympathy. Noticing my paleness, she continued, "Oh! Annie, you are very ill! Let me call pa, instantly!"

But as she was in the act of rising, I mastered my emotion, and bade her dress herself quickly, as I had something important to tell her.

Half bewildered, she passively allowed me to assist her; then I held her head closely to my breast, and asked her, "If Heaven had demanded of her a sacrifice of that which she valued most on earth, what would it be?"

With an indescribable terror in her face she curled clung to me the closer, and I told her as composedly as I could, of the dreadful catastrophe.

For a little while she sat gazing abstractedly in my face; then realizing the purport of my words, in a sudden revulsion of feeling she sprang to her feet, passionately exclaiming:

"Oh, Horace! Horace! let me die, too! I cannot—I will not live without you! Oh, Horace, my cousin! come back and speak to me, just once more, and let me clasp the hand that I so scornfully repulsed—that warm, tender, kind hand! Annie! Annie!" she said, almost sternly. "It cannot be! Horace dead! No, no; I *will* not believe it!"

Thus, at intervals, she moaned and laughed incoherently, looking with an eager, questioning look into the face of each one who entered our room with words of sympathy and consolation.

Then, as the day were on, there was the sound of wheels without, and then followed the hurried tread of shuffling feet in the hall below. I knew too well the import of that sound. Ruth raised her bloodless face from the pillow, against which she had been nestling. For two hours, she had not spoken a word. She moved hurriedly towards the door, but a kind, firm hand restrained her.

"Not yet, my child," said the soft voice of aunt Esther. "Bear up yet a little while, and you shall go to him."

Another long, blank period passed, and then, when all was still, I took the hand of Ruth, and we descended the stairs, and passed through the hall, where groups of anxious faces were silently waiting for a look at the beloved dead.

We entered the room so dark and chill, and together we two, whom he had loved best in life, stood, pale and fearless, beside him—*dead!* The noble features were no traces of the death struggle. A benign peace rested upon brow and lip. The knife was still clasped in the right hand, with a grasp no power could unloose.

Ruth lifted the wet hair from the temples, until the holy repose of the dead face passed into her own young stricken soul. I left her there alone with him to whom, in life, her heart had been knit with a firmness that not even death could sever. I hastened back to my own room, and the wild passion of woe that had been garnered up in my own soul, found relief in blessed tears.

Our dead was borne from our sight, and in the agony of her grief, Ruth told me how she had seen, as she thought, the face of Horace looking out at her from the eddying waves. His body had been found some miles below on the day following.

Time came to both, with healing in its wings, but the brightness has passed from Ruth's life forever. And now, as she passes on her holy mission through the heedless throng, many are the faces that look into hers for sympathy, unconscious of the deathtrace that sanctified her heart, and made her one of those "who profess godliness and adorn themselves with good works."

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Wood-turning Planing Machines, with and without matchline,
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W. H. DOANE, Agent,
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HART, ASTEN & CO.,

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BAGS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!

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Orders filled with fidelity and despatch.
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The only PREMIUM AWARDED on WIGS and TOUPEES by the late U. S. FAIR WAS AWARDED TO THIS HOUSE. Address, AD. OSWALDT,
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CARL OF OLDGEN.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT Law, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Office in Van Cort's building, corner East Water and Wisconsin streets, third floor. janl4-ly

A. H. PARRISH. A. ROSENTHAL.

PARRISH & ROSENTHAL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NO. 1 KNEELAND'S BLOCK, (3d floor) Water street, Milwaukee, Wis. dec9-1y

UPHAM & GRAHAM,
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New Post Office Building, second door. aprl4-ly

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Emmons, Van Dyke & Hamilton.
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TELEGRAPH!

REPORTED BY THE N. Y. ASSOCIATED PRESS FOR THE DAILY SENTINEL.

Washington Matters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4—3 P. M.

Some of the political friends of Vice President Breckinridge waited on him Saturday, and tendered him a serenade, which he declined.

A consultation of the several delegations of the Southern States was held last night. The object seems to be for the co-operation of the border Slave States in the secession movement.

The Treasurer yesterday was enabled to pay only 25 per cent. of the mileage of Congressmen.

The proposed meeting last night of the Union Members and Senators, was indefinitely postponed, at the request of Mr. Crittenden.

The President's message makes eight columns of the *Constitution*; three and a half of it are devoted to secession.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4—3 P. M.

The *Times'* Washington correspondent says Reliable information from Texas stated the people to be on the eve of a revolution against the State Government.

Gov. Houston refused to convene the Legislature for the purpose of calling a convention.

It is believed that Senator Clingman will soon offer a proposition for the peaceable separation of the States, and a fair division of the assets and liabilities.

It is rumored that Secretary Thompson resigned Thursday, and will be succeeded by Gov. Pratt.

The President has despatched Mr. Trescall, Assistant Secretary of State, to South Carolina, with copies of the Message to Gov. Gist, being unwilling to trust to possible mistakes from telegraph reports.

Collector Schell arrived last evening with the President's message.

The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says: The conclusion is nearly unanimous among Republicans, that no compromise will come from their side. Also, that Amos Kendall may be offered a seat in the Cabinet. The idea of a National Convention being called by Congress, is not received favorably by other parties.

The Breaking up of the Boston John Brown Meeting.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.

The summary dissolution of the John Brown meeting at Tremont Temple to-day, is viewed with general satisfaction.

The abolitionists were largely outvoted throughout by an assemblage embracing many leading business men.

After the Chairman had pronounced the meeting dissolved, Fred. Douglass, Sanborn, and a few others, manifested some resistance to the police and were ejected from the platform and hall.

During the uproar, the Rev. J. Strella Martin announced that a meeting would be held in his church in the evening.

In response to this announcement, the Baptist church (colored,) in Jay street, was filled at an early hour. The edifice was small, and most of the audience were blacks. Here Wendell Phillips, John Brown, Jr., Fred. Douglass, and other leading John Brown sympathizers, ventured their opinion freely, without interruption. A woman named Chapman appeared to preside. Several policemen were stationed in the church. Outside their was an immence crowd, and a strong force of police.

The disturbance was confined to merely denunciations, though the crowd seemed very anxious to get hold of Redpath. The meeting broke up about ten o'clock, and the audience dispersed quietly. Some of the leading spirits were hooted at, while passing through the outside crowds, but no violence was committed. Frank B. Sanborn was chosen president of the meeting.

In anticipation of a riot, the second battalion of infantry was held in readiness at their armory, by order of the Mayor. The police force, however, was amply sufficient, and the day and evening passed with a good natured and patriotic excitement

Massachusetts Charter Elections.

FALL RIVER, Dec. 3.

E. A. Buffington (rep.) was elected Mayor to-day, with the entire republican ticket for the city council.

NEW BEDFORD, Dec. 3.

Isaac C. Toby, the citizens' candidate was re-elected Mayor, with a large majority of the city council on the same ticket.

LAWRENCE, Dec. 3.

Jas. R. Baker, (rep.) was elected Mayor by 400 maj. The city council is Rep.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 3.

The vote for Mayor to-day was a tie. Four Democratic and three Republican aldermen were elected. The Common Council stand 14 Republicans and 4 Democrats.

Serious Railroad Accident.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., Nov. 29.

A sad accident occurred on the Beaver Meadow Railroad to-day. The train that left here at 11:15 o'clock this morning, was precipitated into the Lehigh river by the breaking of a rail at Bear Creek. A Mrs. Farron and sister, of Beaver Meadow, two Misses Smith of Mauch Chunk, and Robert Nichols, conductor, were drowned. The water was about fifteen feet deep. Before the car sunk, the passengers, with the exception of the three drowned, succeeded in getting out. There were some thirty persons on the train. All sustained some injury, but nothing serious.

New York Matters.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.

In a prize fight at Bull's Ferry, N. Y., to-day, between Dennis Horrigan and Wm. Clarke, for $100 a side; forty-four rounds were fought in about three hours, Clarke proving the victor.

The fight beetween Woods and King is postponed until Thursday, but there is said to be very little likelihood of the men coming together this fall.

Six frame tenements on Eighth avenue, near Forty-sixth street, were burnt last night, the occupants barely escaping with their lives. Loss from $8,000 to $9,000.—Insured.

Shocking Casualty in Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.

A man named John Murray, living on Michigan street, in this city, on Saturday evening, placed the muzzle of a loaded gun barrel, detached from the stock, to his mouth, and while blowing into the muzzle, it came into contact with a candle, discharging the weapon in Murray's head, blowing off a portion of his skull, and scattering his brains about the room. The barrel bounded, and striking his mother-in-law, ten feet distant, penetrated four inches into her chest. It is believed she cannot survive.

Matters at the South

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Dec. 3.

In the House to-day, the preamble and resolutions proposing a conference of southern States at Atlanta, on the 20th of February, to counsel and advise as to the mode and manner of resistance to the North in the existing exigency, was made the special order for to-morrow. The preamble and constitution take strong grounds in favor of having all sectional questions finally settled, and objects to separate action.

Bridgeport Election.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Dec. 4—3 P. M.

At the town election to-day, the Democrats carried the Board of Selectmen, and a majority of the other town officers. The average democratic maj. is 40.

Mail Robber Arrested.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4—3 P. M.

A train boy on the C., B. & Q. R. R., named W. H. Hudson, was yesterday arrested for robbing mails. Notes and drafts to the amount of eleven thousand dollars were found in his possession. He was examined before Commissioner Hoyne and held for trial.

Steamer Pensacola.

GOSPORT, Dec. 3.

The steamer Pensacola is now in the dock. She will come out in about ten days and proceed to Washington for machinery.

Fifty-two hands were discharged from the navy yard to-day.

LATEST NEWS!

BY LAST NIGHT'S REPORT

Later from Pike's Peak.

FORT KEARNEY, Dec. 5—9 P. M.

Two Denver City coaches, of 1st inst., passed here at noon to-day. Says a party of Sioux Indians, a few days ago, made a decent on the ranch of John Richards, on the north fork of Platte river, and drove off 40 ponies; they were pursued by a son of Richards, who succeeded in killing one Indian. They are in a starving condition.

Destructive Fire.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.

The Red Factory at Northborough was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $35,000. Many persons are thrown out of employment.

ALBANY, Dec. 4—9 P. M.

The canal tolls received for the season, exceeds, by $4,000 or $5,000, $3,000,000.

Kedzie's Rain Water Filters.

BLAIR & PERSONS ARE THIS DAY IN receipt of a lot of the above celebrated Filters, which are for sale at low prices nov3

SYNOPSIS OF THE President's Message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.

After alluding to the great commercial, agricultural and other material prosperities of the country, the President asks: Why is it, then, that discontent now so extensively prevails, and the union of the States, which is the source of all these blessings, is threatened with destruction? The long continued and intemperate interference of the Northern people with the question of slavery in the Southern States, has, at length, produced its natural effect. The different sections of the Union are now arrayed against each other, and the time has arrived, so much dreaded by the Father of his Country, when hostile geographical parties have been formed.

This does not proceed solely from the claim on the part of Congress or the Territorial Legislatures to exclude slavery from the Territories; nor from the efforts of the different States to defeat the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law; but the immediate peril arises from the incessant and violent agitation of the slavery question throughout the North for the last quarter of a century; it has produced its malign influence on the slaves, and inspired them with vague notions of freedom. Hence a sense of security no longer exists around the family altar. This feeling of peace at home has given place to apprehensions of servile insurrection. Many a matron, throughout the South, retires at night in dread of what may befall herself and children before the morning. This apprehension of domestic danger will extend and intensify itself until it shall pervade the masses of the Southern people. Then dis union will become inevitable.

Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and no political union, however fraught with blessings and benefits in all other respects, can long continue, if the necessary consequence be to render the homes and firesides of nearly half the parties to it habitually and hopelessly insecure. Sooner or later the bonds of such a union must be severed. It is my conviction that this fatal period has not yet arrived. After referring to the incessant agitation against slavery at the North for the last twenty-five years, both by the press and the people, and asserting that the time of Congress is occupied with violent speeches on this never ending subject, he remarks:—"How easy would it be for the American people to settle the Slavery question forever and restore peace and harmony to this distracted country, which can be done by letting the Slave States alone and permitting them to manage their own State affairs, as they only are responsible before God for Slavery existing among them, and with which the North has no more right to interfere than with the similar institutions in Russia or Brazil!—and the President still relies on the good sense and forbearance of the people, alleging it is out of the power of any President to accomplish but little, which leads him to observe that the election of any one of our fellow-citizens to the office of President does not of itself afford just cause for dissolving the Union.

The late elections having been held in strict conformity with the provisions of the Constitution do not justify a resolution to destroy this very Constitution. Reason, justice, and a regard for the Constitution, all require that we shall wait for some overt and dangerous act on the part of the President elect before resorting to such a remedy.—Mr. Buchanan refers to the fact that the President's province is not to make laws but to execute the laws. It is alleged as one cause for immediate secession that the Southern States are denied equal rights with the other States in the common territory. But by what authority are these denied?—Not by Congress, which never has passed and I believe never will pass, any act to exclude slavery from the Territories; and certainly not by the Supreme Court, which has solemnly decided that slaves are property, and like other property, their owners have a right to take them into the common Territories and hold them there under the protection of the Constitution.

The anticipation that Congress may pass some law obnoxious, is no good reason for dissolution. The President re-asserts the power of Congress over property in the Territories, and the sacred rights of property are secured by the Constitution. The most palpable violations of constitutional duty, which has yet been committed, consist in the acts of different State Legislatures to defeat the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law. It ought to be remembered, however, that for these acts neither Congress or a President can justly be held responsible; having been passed in violation of the Federal Constitution, they are therefore null and void. It will be the duty of the next President, as it has been my own, to act with vigor in executing the Fugitive Slave Law against conflicting enactments of State Legislatures. We are not to presume in advance that he will violate his duty, which would be at war with every principle of justice. Let us wait for the overt act.

The Fugitive Slave Law has been carried into execution in every contested case since the commencement of the present administration. Let us hope that the State Legislatures will repeal their unconstitutional and obnoxious enactments. Unless this shall be done without unnecessary delay it is impossible for any human power to save the Union. And the Southern States have a right to demand this act of justice from the Northern States. Should this be refused, the injured States, after first having used all peaceful means to obtain redress, would be justified in revolutionary resistance to the Union. The alleged principle that as each State became a party to the Union, by the vote of its own people, assembled in Convention, so any one of them may retire from the Union in a similar manner by the vote of such Convention, is wholly inconsistent with the history as well as the character of the federal constitution.

He then rehearses a portion of Gen. Jackson's message of 1833, relative to the nullifying ordinance of South Carolina, and says this government was intended by its founders to be perpetual and not to be annulled at the pleasure of any one of the contracting parties. The President then enumerates the powers conferred on Congress by the Federal Government and that these powers may be effectual, it also possesses exclusive right to lay and collect all import duties and other taxes, and has adopted effectual means to restrain the States from interfering.

In order to still further secure the uninterrupted exercise of these high powers against State interposition, it is provided that the Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the Constitution of the U.S., shall be the supreme law of the land, and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby—anything in the Constitution or laws of any State or Territory notwithstanding. The government created by the Constitution and deriving its authority from the sovereign people of each of the several States has precisely the same right to exercise its power over the people of all these States in the enumerated cases, that each one of these possesses over subjects not delegated to the U. S. but reserved to the States respectfully or to the people.

To the extent of the delegated power, the Constitution of the United States is as much apart of the Constitution of each State, and is as binding on the people as though it had been textually inserted therein. This government, therefore, is a great and powerful government—invested with all the authorities of sovereignty over the special subjects to which its authority extends. It may be asked then, are the people of the State then without redress against the tyranny and oppression of the Federal Government? By no means. The right of resistance on the part of the governed against the oppression of their governments, cannot be denied; it exists independently of all Constitutions, and has been exercised at all periods of the world and history. But the distinction must ever be observed that this is revolution against an established Government, and not a voluntary secession from it by virtue of an inherent constitutional right. In short, let us look the danger fairly in the face—secession is neither more nor less than revolution.

It may or it may not be a justifiable revolution, but still it is a revolution. What, in the meantime, is the responsibility and true position of the Executive. He is bound to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and from this obligation he cannot be absolved by any human power. But what if the performance of this duty, in whole or in part; has been rendered impracticable by events over which he could have exercised no control; such at the present moment in the case throughout the State of South Carolina. So far as the laws of the United States to secure the administration of justice by means of the federal judiciary are concerned, all the federal officers within its limits, through whose agency alone those laws can be carried into execution, have resigned.

We no longer have a District Judge, a District Attorney, or a Marshal in South Carolina. In fact, the whole machinery of the federal government necessary to the distribution of remedial justice among the people has been demolished, and it would be difficult, if not impossible, to replace it. The only acts of Congress on the statute book bearing upon this subject were those of the 28th of July, 1795, and 3d March, 1807—These authorize the President, after he shall have ascertained that the Marshal with his posse commitatus is unable to execute civil or criminal process in any particular case to call forth the militia and employ the army and navy to aid him in performing this service, afterhaving first by proclamation commanded the insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time.

This duty cannot by any possibility be performed in a State where no judicial authority exists to issue process and where there is no marshal to execute it and where even if there were such an officer. The entire population would constitute one solid combination to resist him. Congress alone has power to decide whether the present laws cannot be amended so as to carry out more effectually the objects of the Constitution. The revenue still continues to be collected as heretofore at the Custom House at Charleston, and should the collector unfortunately resign, a successor may be appointed to perform this duty. It is not believed that any attempt will be made to expel the United States from its property there by force, but if in this it should prove to be mistaken, the officers in command of the forts have received orders to act strictly in the defensive. In such a contingency the responsibility for consequences would rightfully rest upon the heads of the assailants.

In reference to recognizing a seceding State as an independent government by the President, he says it would be a naked imposition on his part, and it is his duty to submit to Congress the whole question in all its bearings. The probability of an emergency soon arising when Congress will be called on to decide the question whether it possesses the power to compel a State to remain in the Union, authorizes him to express the opinion that no such power has been designated to Congress, or to any other department of the Federal Government. It is manifest that this is not among the specific powers; that its exercise is not necessary and proper for carrying into execution any one of these powers.

The first declares that to make war upon a State is at variance with the spirit of the Constitution; and after having conquered a State, how are we to govern it? We could not govern by despotic power, nor could not, by physical force, compel its people to elect a Senator and Representative to perform all the duties appertaining to an independent State. The fact is, that our Union rests upon public opinion, and can never be cemented by the blood of its citizens shed in civil war. If it cannot live in the affections of the people, it must one day perish. Congress possesses many means of preserving it by conciliation; but the sword is not placed in their hands to preserve it by force. But may I be permitted, solemnly to invoke my countrymen to pause and deliberate before they determine to destroy this, the grandest temple which has ever been dedicated to human freedom since the world began. It has been consecrated by the blood of our fathers—by the glories of the past, and by the hopes of the future.

The Union has already made us the most prosperous, and ere long will, if preserved, render us the most powerful nation on the face of the earth. In every foreign region of the globe the title of American citizen is held in the highest respect, and when pronounced in a foreign land it causes the hearts of our countrymen to swell with honest pride.—Surely when we reach the brink of a yawning abyss we shall recoil with horror from the fatal plunge. By such a dreadful catastrophe the hopes of the friends of freedom throughout the world would be destroyed, and a long night of leaden despotism would enshroud the nation. Our example for more than eighty years would not only be lost, but it would be quoted as a conclusive proof that man is unfit for self-government.

The Slavery question, like everything human, will have its day. I firmly believe that it has already reached and passed the culminating point; but, if in the midst of the existing excitement, the Union shall perish, the evil may then become irreparable.

Congress can contribute much to avert it, by proposing and recommending to the Legislatures of the several States the remedy for existing evils, which the Constitution has itself provided for its own preservation.

The President proposes that his explanatory amendment to the Constitution be adopted by Congress for the final sentiment of the true construction of the Constitution on these special points: An express recognition of the right of property in slaves in the States where it now exists; or may hereafter exist, the duty of protecting the right in all the common Territories throughout its territorial existence and until they shall be admitted as States into the Union, with or without slavery, as the Constitution may prescribe, a like resignation of the right of the master to have his slave, who has escaped from one State to another, restored and delivered up to him, and of the validity of the Fugitive Slave Law enacted for this purpose, together with a declaration that all State laws impairing or defeating this right are violations to the Constitution, and are consequently null and void. Such an explanatory amendment would, it is believed, forever terminate the exciting discussion and restore peace and harmony among the States

The President then discusses our foreign relations. Our relations with Spain have been complicated by the refusal of the Senate to ratify the Convention for the adjustment of the Cuban claim, so called. The President reiterates his recommendation for the acquisition of Cuba by a fair purchase. With the exception of Mexico, our relations are generally of a satisfactory character. In relation to Kansas, the President says the desperate band recently assembled under a notorious outlaw in the southern portion of the territory, to resist the execution of the laws, and to plunder the peaceable citizens, will, I doubt not, be speedily subdued, and brought to justice.

He recommends a Pacific R. R. congratulates the country upon the apparent diminution of the slave trade and the extinction of the filibustering sentiment, and in view of the destitution in Kansas recommends to Congress that if any constitutional measure of relief can be devised, that the subject should be duly considered.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4—3 P. M.

SENATE.—Messrs. Gwin, Harlan, Johnson of Tenn., Thompson and Wilkinson appeared in their seats.

PRYER was offered by the chaplain.

Mr. Bigler, in behalf of the committee to wait on the President, reported that it had performed its duty.

The President's message was delivered by A. J. Glossbrenner, his private Secretary. The message was read.

After the reading of the message, Clingman moved to have it published; he thought it fell short of investigating the crisis. The President elect is known to be a dangerous man, and his party would eventually control the Government, the Supreme Court included. He did not think the States had acted precipitately. In his judgment a number of the States would secede within sixty days. In South Carolina the Submission party was small. The wisest thing Congress can do is to divide the public property as fairly as possible, after paying the public debts.

Crittenden replied, hoping the example of the gentleman would not be followed—better not come here at all. The Union was worthy of great sacrifices and concessions. He looked forward to disunion with fear, dismay and trembling. They must search for means of reconciliation and harmony—He hoped there would be no angry debates. North Carolina always had carried the olive branch of peace.

Clingman approved of the desire to preserve the Union. When the Union ceases to protect North Carolina, she will bid it goodbye.

The usual copies were ordered printed and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Chaplain Stockton offered up a prayer that Congress may wisely consider the propositions presented in the President's message, and deliberately act on them in all righteousness and truth.

The Speaker laid before the House the annual estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury. Referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Mecorlead, from the committee to wait on the President, reported that they had performed that duty, and that the President had requested them to say that he would communicate his message to the House in writing, to-day at noon.

Mr. Phelps—That hour has already arrived.

After some further proceeding, the message was laid before the House, and read by Col Forney, the Speaker having first requested the gentlemen to be silent.

After the message, Sherman moved that the message be referred to the Committee of the Whole. The printing of 20,000 copies, of course, be referred to the printing committee.

Mr. Butler offered an amendment that so much of the message as relates to the peculiar condition of the country, be referred to a special committee of one from each State, to report any time.

Mr. McClernand offered an amendment, that so much of the message as relates to grievances between the slaveholding States, and the proposal by Congress of amendments to the Constitution for ratification by the several States, and the question of State secession be referred to a committee of one from each State, to be appointed by the Speaker; such committee to report by bill or amendments to the Constitution upon such subjects, particularly whether legislation or amendment to the Constitution is necessary to give prompt, full and certain effect to the article in the Constitution concerning fugitives.

Mr. Boteler declined to accept Mr. McClernand's amendment.

Mr. Sherman proposed to Mr. Boteler that the committee be inform, instead of one from each State.

Cries of "Oh, no!"

Mr. Bocock raised a point of order in reference to Mr. Boteler's amendment, that the committee could not report at any time, without the suspension of the rules.

The Speaker decided in favor of Bocock, but the latter withdrew his objection, and Curry and Burnet renewed it.

Morris, of Ill., offered an amendment, and read for information that we are unalterably attached to the Union, and recognize in the Union, the primary cause of our greatness and prosperity, and as yet have seen nothing either in the election of Lincoln, or other sources, to justify dissolution, and pledge our lives and sacred honor to maintain it

After some suggestions, the question was taken on Boteler's resolution as an amendment.

Singleton, of Miss., declined voting, his State having called a Convention to consider the matter.

Jones, of Ga., declined voting for a similar reason, also Hawkins, of La.

Morris, of Ill., raised a point that while the question was pending it was out of order to open the debate.

Clayton of Ala., and Gartrell of Ga, declined voting.

Curry of Ala., attempted to address the House, but was ruled out of order.

Moore of Ala., declined to vote.

Miles of S. C., said his State was out of the Union except by a mere form, therefore her delegation took no interest in the question. His remarks were received with good humor.

Pugh, of Ala., declined to vote.

Boteler's resolution was adopted; yeas 145, nays 88.

The House agreed to Sherman's motion with Botler's amendment thereto.

Botler declined serving on the committee.

Morris, of Ill., endeavored to introduce his resolution, but it was objected to, and the House adjourned.

Railroads.

LA CROSSE & MILWAUKEE R. R.

1860. 1861.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Only all Rail Route to La Crosse.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOV 26th, trains will leave Milwaukee as follows:

Morning Accomod'n, (Sundays excepted,) 8:15 A. M
Afternoon Express, (Sundays do) 5:00 P. M.

Trains arrive at Milwaukee:

Morning Express, (Sundays do) 12:15 P. M.
Afternoon Accomod'n, (Sundays excepted) 8:20 P. M.

Connections made at Horicon Junction with trains on Horicon Railroad, and at Minnesota Junction with trains on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, and at La Crosse with Stages for St. Paul, and intermediate points.

EDWIN H. GOODRICH, Manager.
Milwaukee, Nov. 24th, 1860. nov25

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

1860. 1860.

MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI R. R.

FOR

Whitewater, Madison,

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, JANESVILLE MONROE, BELOIT, BELVIDERE,

Freeport, Galena, Dubuque,

FORT ATKINSON, JEFFERSON,

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LA CROSSE AND NORTHERN IOWA AND MINNESOTA.

Change of Time. Nov. 26, 1860.

ON AND AFTER NOV. 25, 1860, PASSENGER Trains will leave Milwaukee as follows:

Mail and Day Express..... 4:15 P. M.
Monroe and Madison Accommodation..... 12:15 P. M.

Trains arrive at Milwaukee at 11:20 A. M., 7:00 P. M.

Sacred as points on the Mississippi River as low as Vicksburg or other Route.

WILLIAM JERVIS,
Gen'l Superintendent.

RACINE & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD

Passengers for Burlington, Delavan, CLINTON, BELOIT, FREEPORT, GALENA, DUBUQUE,

AND POINTS IN IOWA AND ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Can procure through tickets at the office of the Milwaukee & Chicago R. R.

MATT. TAYLOR, Sup't.
G. A. THOMPSON, Gen'l Manager. 1m20

MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO R. R.

1860. 1861.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Great United States Mail and Express Route.

THE ONLY RELIABLE AND ALL RAIL ROUTE to the EAST, SOUTH and SOUTH-WEST, and the only line making sure connections.—Baggage checked through to principal points.

On and after Monday, Dec. 3d, 1860, Trains will leave Depot, corner of Florida and Barclay Sts., as follows:

At 7:00 A. M., Express Passenger train, arriving in Chicago at 11:30 A. M.

At 1:00 P. M., Express Passenger Train, arriving in Chicago 5:05 P. M., and making close connections with Evening Trains East, South, and South-west.

At 5:30 P. M., accommodation train, for Racine and Kenosha.

Passenger trains leave Chicago at 7:45 A. M. and 12:01 P. M., for Milwaukee and the North-West.

Making close connection with trains on the R. & M. Railroad for Freeport, &c., and the 12:01 P. M. train connects with the R. & R. I. R. R. at Kenosha.

Tickets for all points may be obtained of H. O. WILSON, at the Union Ticket Office, 13 Wisconsin street, or at the Depot.

The above is according to Milwaukee time.

JOHN Z. MOODY, Master Transportation.
Milwaukee Dec. 1, 1860. 1e1

1860. Fall Arrangement. 1860

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

And Great Western (Canada) R. R.

TRAINS LEAVE THE GREAT CENTRAL Depot, foot of Lake street, Chicago, as follows:

6:00 A. M.—Lightning Express, (except Sunday) arrive at Detroit 6:00 p. m.; Suspension Bridge 3:40 p. m.; Albany 5:00 p. m.; New York 12:30 p. m.; Boston 4:30 p. m. next day.

6:20 P. M.—New York and Boston Express, (except Saturday) arrive at Detroit 6:15 a. m.; Suspension Bridge and Buffalo 6:30 p. m.; Albany 7 a. m.; New York 12:30 p. m.; Boston 4:30 p. m.

9:00 A. M.—Cincinnati and Louisville Express (except Sunday) through in 13½ hours to Cincinnati, 15 hours to Louisville.

6:20 P. M.—(Except Saturday) through in 13½ hours to Cincinnati, 15 hours to Louisville.

Sunday Trains 6:20 p. m.

Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

The 6:20 p. m. train connects at Paris with the Buffalo & Lake Huron Railway, for Buffalo and all points east. At Toronto, with the Great Western Railway, to Kingston, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Quebec, and all points to Canada East, Northern Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine.

Baggage checked through from Milwaukee.

Buy your through tickets via Michigan Central R. R., which can be had at the principal railroad offices in the West and North-west, and in Milwaukee at the General Union Ticket Office, No. 18 Wisconsin street, Sherman House, or General Ticket Agents, at the Depot of the Milwaukee & Chicago Railroad.

D. N. RICE, Gen'l Sup't, Detroit.
H. J. SPALDING, Pass. Agent, Chicago.
R. COLE, Ticket Agent at Hotels and Cars. 2d18

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN & LAKE SHORE R. R.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

7:30 A. M.—New York and Boston Express—daily except Sunday, via Air Line.

3:00 P. M.—Night Express—daily, except Saturday via old line.

Connections at Toledo and Detroit with trains to all points interior in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and the New England States and Canadas.

Connections at Cleveland every night with Steamboat for Buffalo.

Salisbury's Patent Ventilators and Dusters on all day trains.

WOODRUFF'S PATENT SLEEPING CARS accompany all Night Trains on this route to New York and Boston.

Tickets can be had at all the ticket offices in the West, and at the Company's Office, 52 Dearborn St., under the depot.

Trains leave Toledo at 10:25 A. M. and 10:25 P. M., arriving in Chicago at 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.

GEO. M. GRAY, Gen. Western Agent.
JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen. Sup't. 1eod30daly

WEST TO EAST.

TIME TABLE VIA

THE DIRECT ROUTE.

MILWAUKEE LEAVE 4.00 P. M.; VIA R. & M. R. R.

Detroit, leave at 8:30 A. M.
Buffalo, arrive, leave 2:30 P. M.
New York, do 10:15 A. M.
Boston do 4:30 P. M.

Secure and obtain Tickets via Buffalo & Lake Huron Railway.

The above Table is reliable.
Forms same as other Routes.

A. FELLS, General Agent
Erie st. Depot, Buffalo.

H. S. CARTER, Director and Manager.
feb15dtf

New York Advertisements.

From S. M. Pettingill's Agency.

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Exchange Brokers,

38 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.

Real Estate Bought, Sold and Exchanged. Bonds and Mortgages Negotiated.

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From W. H. McDonald's Agency

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Unfortunately rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, especially season and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOUGH & J. B. LOCKE, Agents,
sep18dly 36 Church Street, New York.

COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY P. M., Dec. 4th, 1860.

Perfect stagnation prevails in the money market. The current rate of Exchange on the East is ⅝ cent premium, but the banks continue to refuse all applications except in very rare cases. Many of our merchants are sending forward considerable quantities of flour by rail, and on that account the pressure is less severely felt than would otherwise be the case. The offerings for discount are comparatively light. Comparatively little gold has come to market, or been sent eastward.

ILLINOIS CURRENCY.

A meeting of merchants is called for Friday evening at Chicago, in order to obtain an expression of opinion by the commercial community, relative to the banking law of Illinois. The late decision of the Supreme Court having settled the constitutional question as to the right of the Legislature to amend the law, the desire seems to be universal that such modifications of it be made at the next meeting of that body, as experience has proved to be necessary to render it longer existence desirable or even endurable.—What these changes are of course there is and will continue to be a diversity of opinion; but the *Tribune* believes upon two points there is an universal concurrence, viz: the restrictions to securities to Illinois and United States stocks, and central redemption, either in coin or in exchange on New York at a rate that shall not be oppressive and that shall be fixed by law. The necessity for and importance of some such provisions as the foregoing are strongly enforced by the present state of affairs.

We would suggest to the business men of Milwaukee the propriety of taking some similar step in regard to Wisconsin currency. Our banking law is less objectionable than that of Illinois, but is nevertheless defective in many respects, as the enormous *bank tax* which our people are now paying, in the shape of 6 to 8 ⅜ cent premium, very distinctly indicates. Heretofore the greatest objection to the system of central redemption in this State was, that it operated to drive our State currency out of circulation, giving place to the irredeemable currency of Illinois. But as that objection is in all probability about to be removed by the Legislature of Illinois, it is a good time to talk the matter up at home.

In regard to money matters at Chicago, the *Tribune* says:

Eastern Exchange continues very close and selling rates are from at ⅜ cent premium for currency.—There is as yet no movement in any departments of business by which it can be made. The buying price is ⅜@⅝.

Gold is firmer. The selling price to-day is ⅝ cent. Buying nominal at 6%@7.

The Detroit Illinois Banks—Most buyers have paid 80 cents, but we hear that one house paid 85. Very few sales are made, as holders prefer to wait for a further rise.

NEW YORK MONEY MATTERS.

(By telegraph to the Sentinel.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.

In money or Exchange there is nothing new. Stocks dull and lower. C & R I 62¾; D L & W 75; O B & Q 70; C & T 26; G & C 38; C C & C 92; I C scrip 87¼; M & S gtd 81¾; M C 50¾; Read 81¾; Brook City R R 115; Harl 114½; do pfd 33½; Huds 43; Erie 29; N Y C 75½; Pac Mail 52¾; Tenn 6s 70; Mo 6s 79; Cal 7s 84; Harl 1st 92; do 2d 90; C & R I bds 95. At the second board stocks were lower; C B & Q 68; C & T 25; G & C 62¾; I C scrip 86½; M S 14; M C 50; Pan 114; M & M S Har 14; N Y C 75; Pac mail 80¾; C 14; C & N W 2d mtg 17¾; Mo 6's 80; Tenn 6's 76½; U S 6's '65 92½.

MONEY MATTERS AT CINCINNATI.

The *Gazette* of yesterday morning says:

A large amount of currency was drawn from the banks on saturday to pay for hogs, and the week closed with reduced balances. Within the last few days over half a million dollars in bank notes have been taken into the interior by drovers. This will help matters in the country, but the outward currency will serve to tighten things here until the money gets into the inward channel again. Rates will be high, as much currency as they care to use at present, and as exchange is getting more abundant and rates steadily declining, the banks of circulation will be able to redeem the notes which for a fortnight past, have been running for coin and New York checks, they have been retiring.

The market for New York Exchange continues in the downward scale. It opened Saturday at ⅜ prem. buying and ½ prem. selling; but in the afternoon some of the houses drew at ⅜ prem., and none of them were free buyers at ½. The offerings of produce checks were fair, and the receipts in the aggregate, were somewhat greater than the demand. This, with the increasing calls for currency, tend to depress the prices. We quote Philadelphia checks at par buying, and ⅛ prem. selling; Baltimore 1 dis. buying and par selling; Boston ⅜ prem. buying and ½ prem. selling. New Orleans is quoted at ¾@1 dis. buying and ½@⅝ prem. selling. New York Exchange has declined in New Orleans to ¾ dis., but there is no disposition to make investments here based upon the figure, without retaining a large margin, owing to the sudden changes that take place there. Within a week the rate has declined *two per cent.* There is no certainty that it will not advance as much within the next week. There is a good demand for gold at 1 prem.

The Valley Bank continues to draw on New York at ¾ prem. Its sales lately, notwithstanding the high prices in the general market, have been fully up to the average, and it has gone through this exchange terribly without reducing its New York balance. The latter, throughout, has been above what might be regarded as a comfortable point. This has been the most severe test to which the system carried out by the Valley Bank has been put since its organization, and the result is more than satisfactory to its managers and customers.

The uncertain money market was active, a large business having been done in the way of buying and selling. Rates were unchanged, but towards the close there was an upward tendency in the rate of discount, and it is probable the market will open to-day for Western at our outside figures. We quote:

Illinois, solvent	⅝@1 dis
Wisconsin	⅝@1 dis
Iowa	⅝@1 dis
Missouri	⅝@1 dis
Kentucky and Tennessee	⅝@1 dis
Eastern Virginia	¼@⅜ dis
Pittsburgh	⅝@10 dis
Interior Pennsylvania	⅝@ 8 dis
Baltimore	⅝@ 5 dis
Tennessee, old banks	10 dis
North and South Carolina	10 dis
Georgia	10 dis
Alabama	20 dis

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY P. M., Dec. 4, 1860.

The receipts of flour and grain here for the past 24 hours, exclusive of the deliveries by teams, have been from the following sources:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Oats, bus.	Corn, bus.	Bar'y, bus.	Rye, bus.
Mil. & Miss. R. R....	1,008	....	....	151	....	....
Mil. & M. R. R....	655	9,344	....	420	77	....
M. W. & N. W. R....	150	6,557	624	195	....	....
M. & C. R. R....	....	916	....	1,352	....	256
Total.....	1,113	16,000	624	1,823	420	433

Receipts by lake to-day:

Lumber, ft.....	155,000	Shingles, No.....	40,000
Lath, ft.....	85,000	Wood, cds.....	124

Shipments by Detroit and Milwaukee R. R. steamers to-day:

Flour, bbls.....	1,188	Butter, lbs.....	12
Whiskey, bbls.....	25	Soap, bxs.....	26
Beef, bbls.....	4	Candles, bxs.....	31
Sundz, tons.....	1	Liquor, pkgs.....	5
Mdz, pkgs.....	9		

The amount of wheat reported in store yesterday, included only what was in the warehouses. There are 80,000 bus afloat in the harbor besides, which would make the total stock 465,000 bus. The market to-day was quite lifeless, very little being either offered or taken. Early in the day there were one or two parties in the market for a limited amount at yesterday's prices, and they found some difficulty in supplying themselves at 65c for No. 2, and 76c for No. 1, but on 'Change sales of a few thousand bushels were made at 67@68c for the same grades in store, and 76c for No. 1 delivered in bags. No sales of flour were reported, with the exception of one small lot of very good Extra at $5.37½. The receipts of dressed hogs were only 177 head. There was another dec